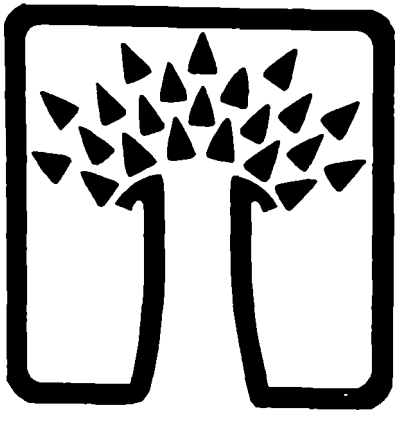
the elliott family



THE AMERICAN

the elliott family

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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contents

prèface vii

family name and arms 1

ancestral emigrants 21

early marriage records 47

census of 1790 50

patriots and veterans 56

short biographies 83

place names 99

constructing the elliott family tree 101

appendixes

research and reference sources in the federal government 111
research and reference sources in the united states 113
hereditary and patriotic societies in the united states 152

preface

The study of family history, or genealogy, is perhaps one of the most ancient of human interest. In one form or another it has found its way into countless varieties of oral and written records, some dating well before recorded history.

In earliest times, ancestors—and accounts of their exploits, characters, and general lives—were the subjects of epic poems, songs, and tales, probably beyond number, Myths, those timeless tales of ancient gods and heroes, abound with what we today could only call genealogy.

As mankind progressed and developed the art of making symbols and figures, the tales and traditions of earlier times were rendered into various forms of written records. Genealogy, too, followed in this pattern and, in fact, constitutes a great part of some of the earliest records of which we have knowledge. The descendants of Adam, for example, described in the Fifth Book of Genesis, date from the second millennium before Christ. And the genealogies of the ancient Romans, which are surprisingly detailed, date from the first and second centuries A.D.

Genealogy, being as it is the study of individual people and their relationships within the social unit of the family, parallels and in some degree reflects the history of mankind. Practically every great civilization on earth has found root in the organization of the family, and, thus, each history is composed of many family histories. The royal pedigrees of the Roman emperors and of the European monarchies are but another form of

the histories of those civilizations. And even today it may be seen that the history of America is not dissimilar to the history of any of our great colonial American families.

This historical nature of genealogy is, however, but a small part of the complete explanation of its long development. In some cultures, genealogy has had importance to the religious customs and beliefs of the people. In ancient China ancestor worship was a means of developing and encouraging a morality which had its roots in the honorable character of the forefathers.

Genealogy is likewise an important adjunct to the study and practice of law. Legal developments in the areas of inheritance and estates are principally founded on family history as it is expressed in such documents as wills and land grants.

But undoubtedly the greatest impetus to the development of genealogy and family history has been common curiosity. This innate characteristic of man probably accounts for more pedigrees and family histories than any other one thing. People are, have been, and will always be inherently curious about those distant figures who bore their name. The history of those ancestors records the origins of their family names, the basis of their family traditions, indeed, in some cases, even the reasons for their very existence. And such curiosity is in fact a healthy and vital thing, for it identifies and perpetuates traditions and truths which make for a meaningful and moral existence.

This volume is an outgrowth of this many-faceted, long-developed tradition of interest in genealogy. As America approaches the bicentennial of its founding, this civilization, which has been two hundred years in the making, looks in upon itself, trying as it were to discern the roots of its growth and prosperity. The answer, of course, lies in the character and lives of the individual citizens who contributed a share to that development.

This book is a small, but important record of those members of the **Elliott** family who made a contribution. From seventeenth century England with its wars and economic privations, to the nascent colonies on the alien coast of North America, to the Revolutionary War for Independence, and beyond, the record contained herein is of the individuals of this family who by right may be termed our founding fathers. This book sets forth the origin of the family name, the armorial heritage, and the biographies of great men who have lived through history. But paramountly, it brings focus to a unique heritage which by its very nature implies a

concern for the present and a hope for the future. This family record is dedicated to those now living in expectation that they will profit from it and perpetuate it and in so doing keep alive the traditions it describes.

1 family name and arms

The first and foremost problem in the study of any particular family history is the identification of the family group and the arrangement of the individual family members by their relationships. The solution to this problem—identification by family or surname—is, however, a complex and often difficult proposition. This difficulty results from the fact that surnames as we know and use them today are in reality a fairly recent social and historical development.

Authorities agree that, since the beginning of human existence in the darkness of prehistory, every race of man has employed some kind of primitive name or other vocative sound to identify various members of the community. Over thousands of years of social and cultural progress these first names have evolved into the forms we recognize and use today: the given name and the family name or surname.

This evolution of name forms has not, however, been a steady, progressive development. Names changed and evolved because of the needs of the people who used them, and this need has been profoundly influenced by many and varied historical developments. For example, one of the great classes of surnames is that which evolved from the names of occupations. The name *Baker* obviously evolved from the occupation of the man who made bread. But occupations change as man progresses, and this progress creates new occupations and destroys old ones. *Woodmonger,* a fairly common English surname at one time, is today very rare, simply because there are very few people who still make a living from selling firewood.

There have been any number of varied cultural and historical influences on the evolution and use of names. For example, while the Romans were the first Europeans to make regular use of family names, this practice suffered a sharp decline with the fall of the Roman Empire about A.D. 500. Throughout the Dark Ages, most of Europe used only the given or baptismal name.

In England this practice evolved into the usage of given names formed from two ordinary and common words, such as *Horthgar* (from the Anglo-Saxon words for fame and spear) from which we get the modern name *Roger.*

However, by the tenth century, social conditions were such that life was becoming increasingly complex and specialized. European population increased significantly, new economic and political systems were developed, and great urban communities grew up to replace small villages. It also became obvious that a single name was not sufficient for purposes of identifying individual people. Thus, the use of hereditary surnames (or family names which are passed down to later generations in the same or similar form) began to find common acceptance.

In England a particularly significant development was the Norman Invasion of 1066 which introduced the influence of the French language and the feudal society to the Anglo-Saxon culture. This influence was quite pervasive and within several hundred years completely absorbed most of the Anglo-Saxon language and traditions. A system of hereditary surnames evolved and with other minor developments was transferred intact to the American colonies beginning in the sixteenth century.

The family name of **Elliott** is a good example of this evolutionary nature of names. Like many names in use today it derives from the eleventh and twelfth centuries when some pious men chose a surname from the pages of the only book they knew, the Bible.

The name **Elliott** is derived from the name of the greatest prophet of the old Testament, Elijah the Tishbite. Elijah means "Jehovah is my God." Elliott is a diminutive of the name Elijah.

Elijah was a prophet in Israel during the reign of King Ahab and Queen Jezebel (876-853 B.C.) and was famous in both story and legend. Elijah, like Moses, greatly influenced the Jewish concept of a monotheistic God. His story can be read in the Book of Kings.

The people of the Middle Ages strongly associated Elijah with John the Baptist, the last prophet before the coming of Christ. Both prophets were thought of as particular forerunners of the Messiah. Indeed, Elijah per-

formed many miracles including feeding multitudes of people with a few loaves and raising the dead. Christ performed similar miracles eight hundred years later, though on a grander scale. And Elijah, like Christ, ascended into heaven on a cloud at the end of his earthly life.

Both John the Baptist and Elijah preached the end of the world and the passing of an age. Both men appeared in history during times of vast and sweeping change. The rise and spread of Christianity in the Dark Ages made both prophets familiar to the people of Europe.

Side by side with the spread of Christianity, and perhaps because of it, a new and more ordered world began to grow after the fall of Rome. As kings began to build new nations they counted the people in their kingdoms and began to keep records of birth and death for tax purposes. To differentiate themselves from one another the people began to rely more on the use of last names. At the same time, conversion from the old religions to the new ones caused many of the barbarian peoples to settle down and become baptized. In baptism they often took a new name that was more Christian. So conversion to Christianity, the old pagan sentiments, the beginning of a great economic and administrative centralization of society, and fear of change in the world—all these factors contributed to the origin of the name **Elliott.** The name is unique in that it unifies so many different and yet convergent currents of the family history of the Dark Ages.

Many simple and pious people in early Europe believed that the first year of the eleventh century, the year 1000, would see the destruction of the world in fire. They also believed that Elijah and John the Baptist would return to the world with Christ in the great apocalyptic Second Coming. Many, newly converted to Christianity from the pagan faiths of their grandfathers, wanted to be *ready* and in favor with Christ and his fiery prophets should the end of the world really occur. Since many individuals were taking surnames for the regular tax census during this period, a number also chose a name which would seem to recommend them to Christ and the local priest as well. They named themselves **Elliott,** and thus were little Elijahs.

The name **Elliott** also has a non-Christian root which dates back many centuries. There were kings of the barbarian Angles and Saxons named Aethelgeat and Aelfweald. One ruled in Northumbria on the northeastern coast of England and the other ruled East Anglia to the South. Aelfweald means "Elf Ruler." These men were probably pagan, but their followers rapidly became Christianized. The name **Elliott** had a similar sound to

names like Aethelgeat and Aelfweald. The root word *el* in the old Indo-European language meant a spirit or a god. *Eloi* was the Hebrew unspoken name for Yahweh, the Lord. The given names of Allen, Ellen, and Alice have a common root with the old word for spirit.

Elias and Elijah were baptismal names chosen by many barbarians because they had a familiar ring and because they too signified the spiritual quality found in the pagan names already in common use. Perhaps those persons familiar with spiritual qualities or adept in nature and folk healing may have found the name Elliott in keeping with a reputation they already held in their communities.

All during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries names like Elson, Elkins, Ellis, and Elias were becoming common. Names like Elsdon, Elmore, Ellsworth, Ellington, Ellswood, and Elston came from the root words *eller* or *Elliard* which in the pagan religion was associated with places pleasant to spirits of nature. Elsdon meant spirit hill and Ellswood meant spirit forest. The Island of Ely and an area in Cambridge, England, both probably gave rise to the names of some Elliotts in this way.

The name has three principle centers in England. The first is in the north in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. This concentration reaches over the border into Scotland in Roxburghshire and other neighboring Scottish counties. The second concentration in England is in Derbyshire, and the third is in Bucks, Berks, and Sussex. From Sussex the name extends to the south coast of England through the county of Kent. Very few Elliotts live along the eastern coast at all.

The **Elliotts** are so numerous in the border counties of Scotland that they form their own clan. There are four main branches of the family in Scotland: the Elliotts of Larrison, Braidlie, Akleton, and Stobs. They were all originally descendants of the Elliotts of Redhench.

Robert Elliott of Redhench was captain of Hermitage Castle in 1491 and was the son of *Robert Elwold* of Redhench. *Elwold* meant a person who lived in an enchanted forest. The family had a tradition as senior officers and administrators of castles. They were responsible and bold leaders. So it is no surprise to learn that young Robert Elliott was killed at the Battle of Flodden in 1513[1] His descendant, *Henry Elliott*, was the

[1] The Battle of Flodden was fought between the armies of the Scottish king, James IV, and the English king, Henry VIII. James was killed in the fighting and the English were victorious. The Scot and the French, their allies, had to pay over a half a million pieces of gold as an indemnity for their participation in the war.

laird of Harwood. Another famous Scotch descendant was *Gilbert Elliott*, a cadet of Nethermilne. Gilbert's two sons, Charles and Edward, took part in the Jacobite Uprising of 1715, an unsuccessful effort to throw off the yoke of English domination. Charles was wounded in the fighting at Preston and had to be smuggled out of the country. He fled to Java with the Dutch East India Company and raised his family in the East Indies. His descendants crossed the Pacific Ocean and were among the early settlers in California.

Early examples of the name **Elliott** which appear in English records are those of an *Elyot ad* (from) *Cambridge*, who served as a captain and was possibly a castle warden in the year 1273. *Elliotus de Balliol* is recorded with *Henry Elyot* and *Richard Eliot* in 1307. Elliotus may have gotten his surname from several sources. Balliol, one of the colleges at Oxford, was probably his home, and thus he may have been a cleric or a scholar. Baliol was also the name of a king of Scotland in the year 1292. Or the name may have had to do with the bailey of a castle since that was usually the jurisdiction of a castle captain.

There are various spellings of the name **Elliott.** It can also be spelled *Eliot* and *Elliot.* Among the registered coats of arms of these three variant spellings in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the *Elliot* spelling is three times more common than the **Elliott** spelling which itself is almost twice as common as *Eliot. Eliot* is the oldest spelling of the name and is most common in the south of England while *Elliot* is found most common just below the Scottish border. **Elliott** is generally the spelling preferred by the Scots families. Most of the nobility seem to have been *Eliots*, except for a few high-born Scottish **Elliotts.** Most Elliots were poor and many emigrated to America.

A study done in 1964 of the Social Security files found the name **Elliott** to be the 145th most common name in the United States. There are approximately 136,000 adult **Elliotts** in the country today.

‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡

Heraldry, or the study of coats of arms and armorial bearings, is likewise a useful tool in the study of family history. Coats of arms, properly called armorial bearings, originated during the First Crusade in 1097. According to most authorities, the Europeans who took part in this march to secure the Holy Land from the Turkish Saracens were surprised to learn

that the Asian warriors employed military tactics far superior to anything previously seen in Europe. A peculiar characteristic of the Asian armies was the use of shields marked by particular designs and colors. Such shields served the purpose of organization and identification so as to prevent accidental destruction of allied forces.

Soundly beaten at the battle at Doryleum in Asia Minor, the European Crusaders returned home with tales of the military prowess and organization of the Turks. Gradually, the use of the designs on shields and other armor found its way into the traditions of European armies. Evidence of this may be seen in the use of armorial designs by Europeans in the later Crusades.

The veterans of the First Crusade, most of them young men at the time, soon found it practical to embellish their surcoats, banners, horse trappings, and other personal articles with designs similar to the ones used on armor. These first insignia, including such designs as *bends* (diagonal stripes), *fesses* (horizontal stripes), *chevrons,* and *crosses,* were probably chosen because they were conspicuous and easily recognizable. Bright colors were used for similar reasons.

The *charges,* or designs consisting of representations of animals and physical objects, probably did not come into use until well into the twelfth century, about the time of the growing use of surnames. The use of insignia for sealing deeds and charters likewise expanded rapidly after about 1150.

The practical use of armorial bearings, namely for identification in battle and, later, in tournaments, declined rapidly with the advent of gunpowder in warfare in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. However, by that time, armorial bearings had come to be used by many people in many different walks of life. Thus, these historic family emblems were retained by constant hereditary use.

Heraldry is the handmaiden of genealogy precisely because of this hereditary or constant usage. In medieval times, the *shield* generally represented the family, and the *crest* (the figure which is mounted above the shield) generally represented a particular son in the family. In many cases these insignia are the only identifying characters which have survived the ravages of time. Often found pressed into wax on faded documents, carved into marble headstones, or rendered in paintings or woodwork, armorial insignia help establish family connections otherwise lost to the ages.

Unfortunately, during the sixteenth and seventeenth century heraldry in general and armorial bearings in particular were debased by the frenzied

efforts of great numbers of people to establish armorial insignia with pseudo-historical embellishments and origins. Central authorities were established to inquire into the validity of these arms but were often ineffectual in maintaining the simplicity and purity of the earlier designs.

In America, where no such authority has ever existed and where the democratic tradition has mitigated interest in armoria bearings, many families are nonetheless bearers of armorial insignia with genuine origins. Even more significant, however, is the importance of heraldry in establishing family connections. The armorial bearings of the **Elliott** family have such importance.

Three in number and described below, these insignia are taken from several sources. The most common are bookplates, but some come from family heirlooms, such as silverware and jewelry. Bookplates and writing paper were commonly decorated with the family coat of arms in many early American homes. Later periods after the Revolution seem to have favored silverware and watchfobs for armorial decoration. And, of course, tombstones and mortuary decorations have also been common sources during all periods of American history.

ARMS: Argent, a fess gules, between two bars-gemelle wavy, sable. **Crest**: An elephant's head proper, collared gules. **Motto**: Occurent Nubes. *(Arms: On a silver field a wide red bar between two double sets of black narrow bars with wavy edges. Crest: A red collared elephant's head in natural colors. Motto: Clouds Will Intervene.* See emblazon A.*)*

ARMS: Azure, a fess or. **Crest**: Out of a ducal crown or, a griffin's head couped, wings addorsed sable and charged with five hurtees. **Motto**: Non Sine Deo. *(Arms: On a blue field a wide golden bar. Crest: Out of a golden duke's crown a griffin's head cut evenly at the neck and with black wings back to back, set with five blue round medallions. Motto: Not Without God.* See emblazon B.*)*

ARMS: Gules, on a bend engrailed or, a baton azure within the bordure or, charged with eight mullets or and pierced sable. **Crest**: A dexter hand holding a staff about which a serpent is entwined. **Motto**: Per Saxa Per Ignes Fortiter Et Recte. *(Arms: On a red field a golden diagonal bar with scalloped edges upon which is a blue baton, all within a golden border set*

with eight five pointed golden stars with black centers. Crest: A right hand holding a staff around which a snake is entwined. Motto: Through Sword and Fire Bravely and True. See emblazon C.)

The original **Elliott** families associated with early armorial bearings were probably Normans or closely associated with the Normans after the conquests of England in 1066. There are three reasons for this assumption. First, the Normans displaced the old Saxon nobility with men of their own kind or with Saxons loyal to the new Norman king.

Second, the earliest coats of arms are associated with those two concentrations of the name of the family in the south of England and also up along the Scottish border. History notes that William the Conqueror was strongest in the south of England. He gave his earliest and oldest fiefs to his most loyal knights and saw that they were firmly established in the reliable southern counties.

And lastly, the king of Scotland hired many landless Norman knights to defend his southern border. The early **Elliotts** of Scotland were probably among these young Norman knights. This family was of high birth; the men were good with their swords, but poor in land. They most often hired out as castle wardens. In the passage of the centuries and with numerous descendants they acquired titles and prestige. The **Elliotts** of Stobs, for instance, are the strongest branch of the *Elliott* clan in Scotland because the Earl of Minto, one of the most powerful Scottish Lords, was an Elliott of that house.

The Battle of Hastings in 1066 was fought in the south of England where the first **Eliot** with a coat of arms probably had a fief in Coteland in county Devon. Later the descendants of this house settled in St. Germans at Port Eliot in Cornwall. This too is a town on the south coast of England. Descendants of this house undoubtedly moved up into Bucks, Berks, and Sussex counties where they are numerous today. The first Earl of St. Germans was an *Eliot.* The supporters in his armorial bearings are given only to noble families and the devices on those supporters[2] are those attributed to families of especially high prestige. They are two eagles regardant with a spot of ermine on each of their breasts. Some branches of

[2] Supporters are figures on each side of a shield located as if to support it. They were only granted to persons included in the ranks of the nobility. The eagle and ermine both are symbols of high prestige and are traditionally associated with royalty.

this *Eliot* family feature the fleur-de-lis[3] on their coat of arms in such a way that it may not represent differencing of sons. This is an additional indication of Norman background since the Normans came from France and in feudal times retained lands and loyalties in both England and France. It was not until the fifteenth century that English claims on French territory were ended by the Hundred Years' War in which Saint Joan of Arc was so prominent.

The **Elliots** of Stobs are primarily located in Roxburghshire in Scotland. Lord Heathfield, Sir Augustus Elliott, was the defender of Gibraltar during the seige of 1779/83. He was an Elliott of Stobs and his coat of arms is a variant of theirs, as is the one in this chapter illustrated by emblazon C. Sir Augustus received his title in 1787, but he died without issue in 1831 and the title became extinct.

Elliotts settled in Ireland under various circumstances. In the early seventeenth century many young men of good family were granted the title of baronet if they would settle in northern Ireland and hold that area for England. One of the **Elliotts** of Stobs took a baronet's title on or before the year 1666. There was also a *Sir John Elliot* who was the third Baron of the Exchequer and knighted in Dublin in 1608 just one year after becoming Lord Mayor. Sir John came from Devon. This is evidenced by his crest which is an elephant's head such as the one seen in emblazon A. This crest originated in Devon. Many of the Irish *Eliots* are descendants of an English *Eliot* from southern England who may have fled to Ireland during the period when Henry VIII was taking control of the Church and forcing some Catholics to compromise their faith or else flee to Catholic Ireland.

Many Irish **Eliots** have coats of arms which are derived from, or are simple variations of, the coats of arms of the Devon *Eliots*. The line of migration seems to have been from Devon to Shropshire and thence to Ireland. The coat of arms of *Daniel G. Elliot* of Chicago, Illinois, is derived from that of the Roxburghshire Scots Elliotts. But the arms of Irish *Elliots*

[3] A fief was a parcel of land granted by one senior lord or nobleman to one of his followers in exchange for military service. William the Conqueror was a Norman duke with a claim on the English crown. The fleur-de-lis is the national emblem of France and William was technically in fief to the French throne since he was also a French duke as well as king of England. The fleur-de-lis is also used in heraldry to denote the sixth son though, if it is used in a coat of arms as a principle charge rather than simply appearing in the crest above the shield, it can also mean association with France rather than simply family descent.

which feature the charges of the four cotises can be traced back to Sir Thomas *Eliot* of Wiltshire, England. A cotise is a narrow line placed on opposite sides of a diagonal bar on a coat of arms. The Devon and Wiltshire *Eliots* in general have a horizontal bar with a gemelle-wavy on each side. The personal difference in the heraldry of these families is only the matter of a few millimeters of width in a line and the fact that the latter has a diagonal while the former favors a horizontal position for the principle ordinary on the field of the shield. Most often the family colors remain exactly the same. These two examples illustrate how the migration of families can be traced by armorial bearings even when there are variant spellings of the family name that might otherwise lead to confusion.

Emblazon A is possibly the oldest coat of arms of the **Eliot** family. It features the traditional motto of the Earl of St. Germans. This coat of arms is legitimate to all the American **Eliot** descendants of *John Eliot* who came to Massachusetts in 1631.

Emblazon B is the armorial bearing of all the descendants of *Henry Elliott* who emigrated to America in 1675, many of whom today also spell their name **Elliot.** The families from near the Scottish border favored both spellings.

Emblazon C is very similar to the armorial bearings of the **Elliots** of Stobs. Most American Elliotts seem to be descendants of the Scots families. In most cases they came to America because they were poor. The crest is reminiscent of the Hippocratic staff familiar to the medical profession and may recall the healing abilities of an ancestor. The original crest of the **Elliotts** of Stobs was a right hand and arm raised and dressed in a flowing red sleeve holding a golden saber. *Lt. Colonel Barnard Elliott* of South Carolina, had a coat of arms (a wide blue bar) on a silver field. His crest was a dragon's head. This is most similar to the coat of arms of the **Eliots** of Devon. But the crest, because it is a dragon and not an elephant, might mean the family was intermarried with Elliotts of the Scottish border who have a griffin as their crest. The griffin, like the dragon, is a mythological animal that flew through the air, half lion and half eagle. The coat of arms of another American, the *Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott,* suggests that his family was from the north of England and intermarried with the Eliots of the south as well. Stephen's crest, however, is a duck and not a ferocious griffin. Both Stephen Elliott and Lt. Col. Barnard Elliott share a common motto on their coats of arms. It is *Virtute Spernit Victa* which means "Virtue Despises the Conquered." The Eliots of the south had prestige and wealth while the Eliotts of the north had fame. Each family had something to offer the other.

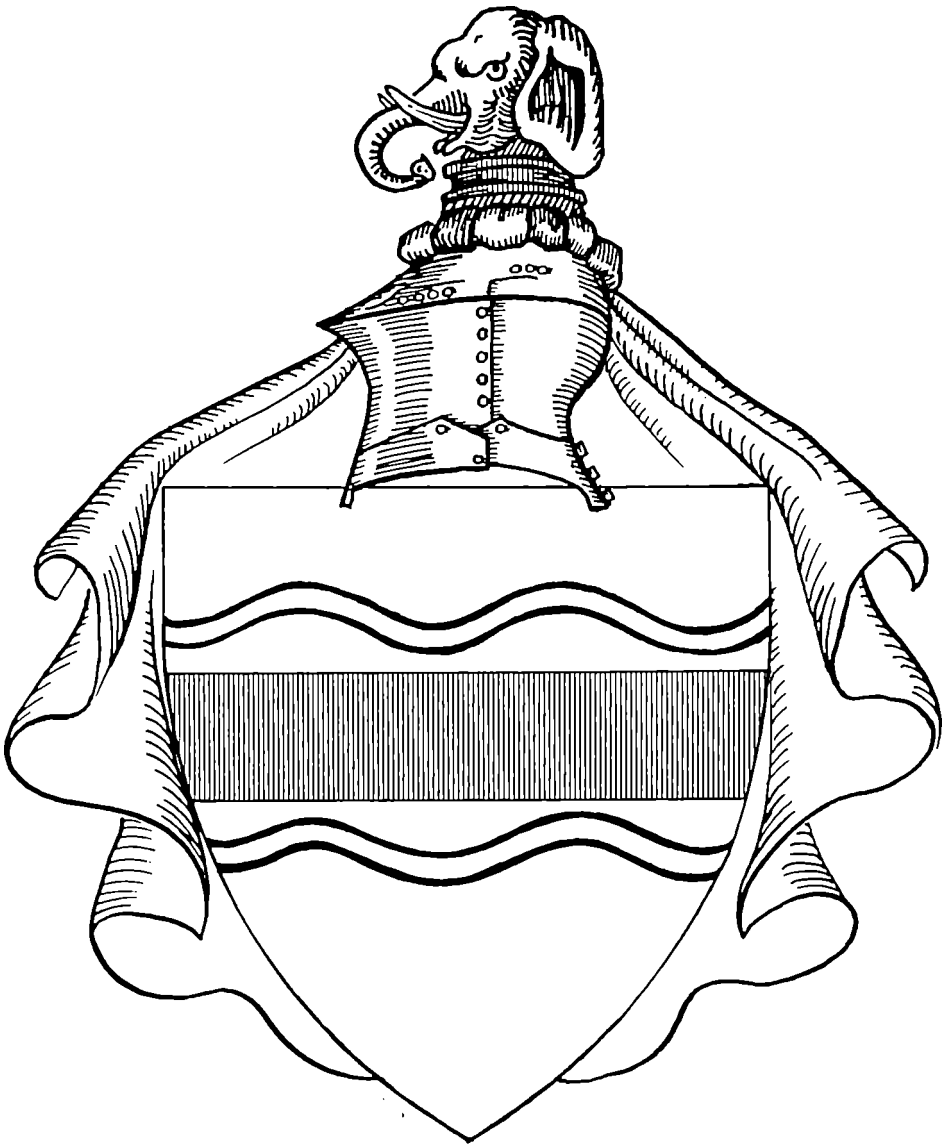
A last illustration of the probability that the **Elliotts** were allied with the Normans by marriage or descent is to be found in the armorial bearings of the Ely family. Their coat of arms features a silver field like that of the early Eliots. It also had as its principle ordinary the fess with engrailed edges and this is still perpetuated in the coat of arms of some of the Scotch Elliots. All the Elliot families probably owe a large debt to a Norman addition at some early and critical period in the family development.

heraldry of the elliott family

(A) Arms of Samuel Eliot of Boston, Massachusetts, (1784).

(B) Arms of Daniel G. Elliot of Chicago, Illinois.

(C) Arms of George Buxton Elliott of Pennsylvania.



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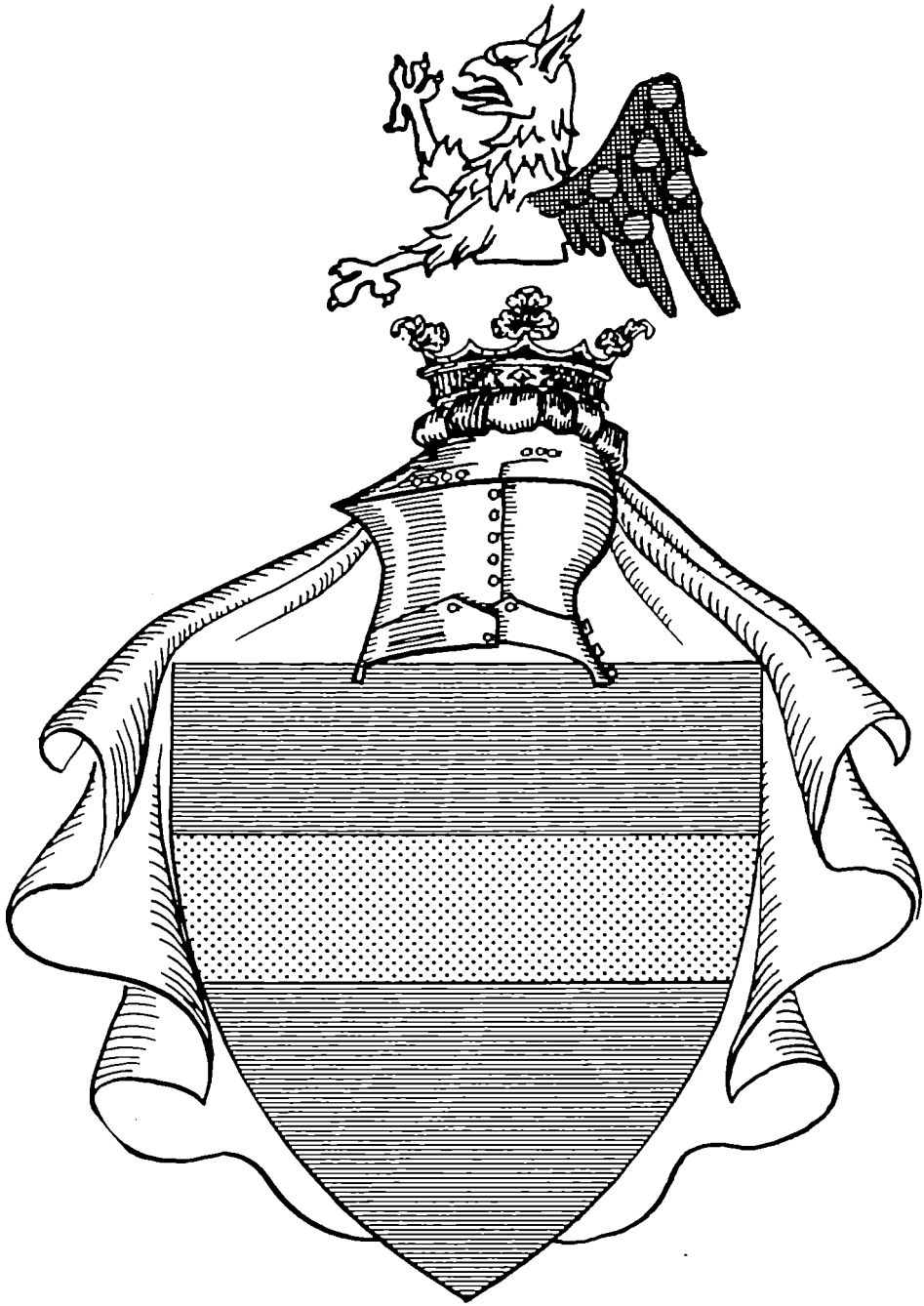

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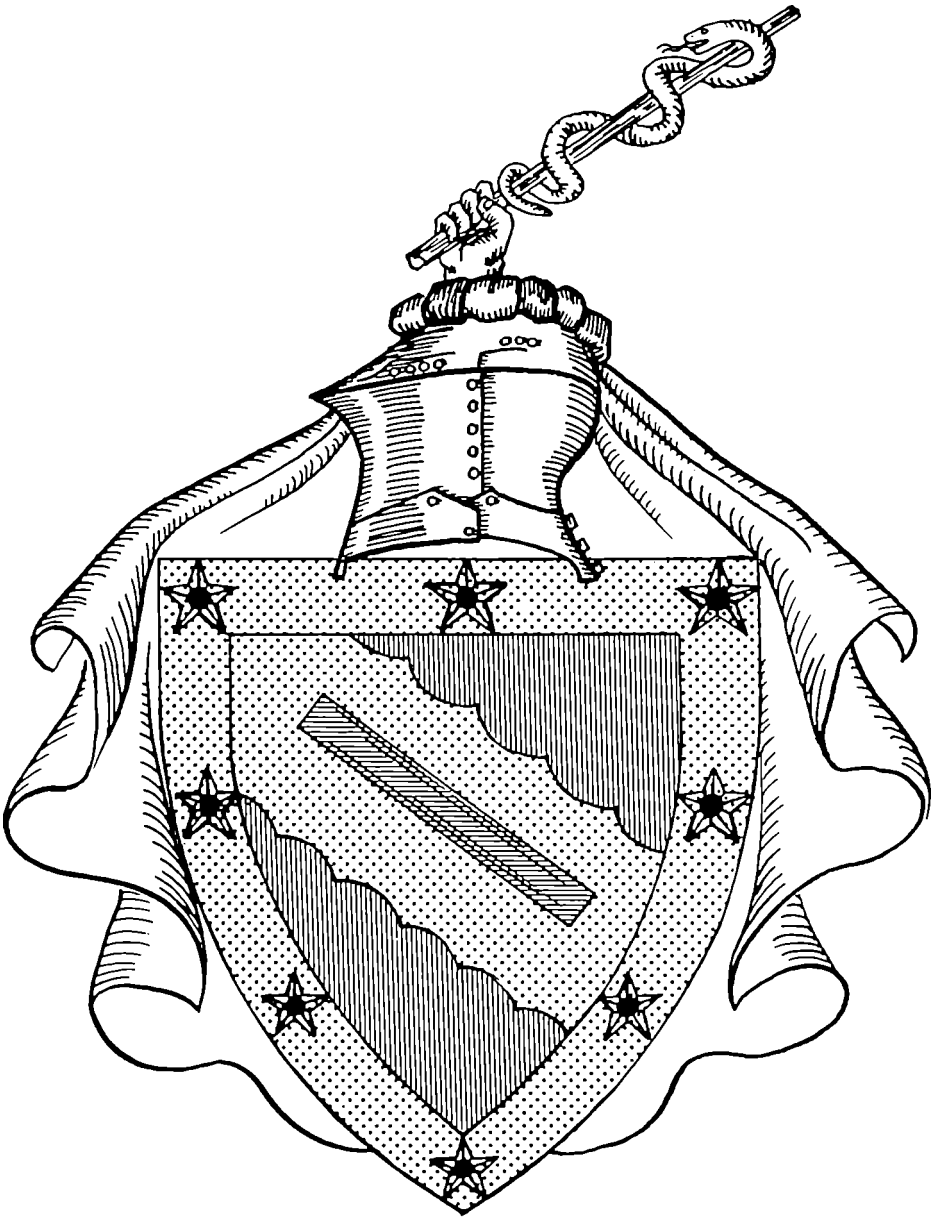

C

References

The following are the reference materials found most useful in composing a history of the origin of your family name and coats of arms. They represent the most thorough texts of armorial bearings in the English language. Other books in the list are distinguished for their content on aspects of heraldry and on the evolution of name forms and medieval history in general. Several devote themselves exclusively to American names in particular. Most of the texts can be found in a public library reference section. The annotation in the following list may guide you in your further pursuit of the subject.

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Appleton, William S. *The Gore Roll of Arms and Positive Pedigrees and Authorized Arms.* Baltimore: Heraldic Book Co., 1964.

A small volume of American coats of arms.

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2 ancestral emigrants

Will Rogers, in poking gentle fun at those who take perhaps an inordinate amount of pride in their ancestry, used to remark that *his* ancestors (he was part Cherokee) were at the dock to meet the *Mayflower.* Figuratively, of course, he was right, and this serves to underscore the fact that every American is either an immigrant or has descended from immigrants, with the possible exception of the American Indians (*possible* exception because many anthropologists believe that the Indians themselves were immigrants). The story of American immigration is the story of a fabulous odyssey of an estimated 70 million people of many different backgrounds and nationalities. It is the story of their hopes, their fears, their aspirations; it is the story of America itself. Oscar Handlin, the noted historian, best expressed it when he said, "Once I thought to write a history of the immigrants in America. Then I discovered that the immigrants *were* American history." No single volume could possibly relate their magnificent story in all its breadth and scope, and the volume you now hold in your hands is no exception. However, there is much to be gained from a broad overview.

The first immigrants were the English, who were to lead all other nationalities in immigration until the first half of the nineteenth century, when Irish and German immigrants began to arrive in large numbers. Early English immigrants consisted, basically, of two different groups who settled in two different places: the Puritans in Massachusetts and the Cavaliers in Virginia.

Tradition holds that the early colonists were religious refugees from a dictatorial and unyielding monarchy which refused to acknowledge their basic religious rights. This tradition is right and wrong at the same time, for though most colonists were Protestants fleeing the conformity of England's state church, their flight arose from a multiplicity of issues touching on several important matters besides religion.

Beginning with Martin Luther in 1517, the Protestant Reformation experienced a rapid development and wide appeal throughout much of Europe and England. Preaching a doctrine of salvation through individual conscience rather than sacerdotalism, various Protestant sects had great political as well as religious significance.

In England, the Reformation was an important aspect of the politics of the monarchy. In this case, Henry VII appeared to embrace it in his attempts to divorce his wife and take a new queen: he instituted a new church which, though seemingly opposed to Catholicism, was really only slightly different, mostly in its organization. Throughout the mid-sixteenth century, the English religion swayed back and forth, tending in some aspects toward Catholicism and in others toward Protestantism. By the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, the religion of England had become quite moderate.

This moderation was very political in nature, for it attempted to put an end to the agitation of the Puritans, or English Protestants, who sought to "purify" the English Anglican Church of its Catholic tendencies. Elizabeth's efforts succeeded for a time, but by the early 1600's Puritanism was definitely in ascendancy in England.

At the same time the economy of Europe and England was experiencing a similar kind of disruptive development. New wealth, mostly silver and gold from Spanish colonies in the New World, was causing tremendous inflation. Prices on all goods were rising very fast, and the poor, laboring classes were suffering most from this condition. In England, with its population of seven million people divided into groups of nobles, gentry, yeomen, and laboring poor, the economic problems of the age touched most heavily on the king. His income was fixed by Parliamentary law, and as he was expected to finance his office and authority wholly from his own pocket, he soon felt the squeeze.

This situation focused attention on the House of Commons which was composed of the gentry, or large land-owners and merchants, who were prospering from the inflation. In the House of Commons, these Englishmen could exert considerable influence over the king by their power of the

purse. Most galling, perhaps, was their refusal to give the king the power to tax individuals. His royal finances thus remained dependent on his own ingenuity and ability to devise various levies and duties to meet his needs. Such levies ultimately reached deep into the pockets of the laboring class.

Concurrent to the rise of Puritanism in England and inflation in the world economy, the Industrial Revolution led directly to great unemployment, particularly among the rural laborers. These people were forced into idleness by government policies which had enclosed the previously open fields of England in order to create land suitable, not for farming, but for raising the great flocks of sheep necessary to support the English woolen industry. Pressed by rising inflation, without work, and often in opposition to the state religion, the laboring poor of England were, by the early 1600's, easily inclined to consider emigration; it was the only solution to an intolerable situation.

Almost simultaneously, there developed the government policy of mercantilism, which encouraged colonization as a means of developing and extending the economic base of the country. Mercantilism was carried on by the joint-stock venture company, a group of merchants who received authority from the king to organize, finance, and conduct various colonizing expeditions. It drew on the large group of dissatisfied English workers for the supply of colonists necessary to effect the policy of mercantilism. Thus, a combination of political, economic, and religious factors influenced greatly the developments which gave rise to the English colonies in North America.

The Puritans saw the New World as an ideal location for their "experiment in constructive Protestantism." They settled in Massachusetts, and the history of their colony actually begins with Captain John Smith. In 1614, two London merchants hired him to conduct a whaling expedition off the American coast, and although unsuccessful in that, he did bring back a shipload of fish that paid for the voyage. More importantly, he brought back a tremendous enthusiasm that translated itself into a best-selling pamphlet entitled *A Description of New England.* John Smith's bright, optimistic reports on "the Paradise" of New England greatly interested the Puritans. So it was that when they chose a place of refuge from the increasing religious intolerance in England, that place was the northern coast of North America. And when James I greeted their petition with the question, "What profits may arise in the parts to which they intend to go?" the Puritans replied, "Fishing." "So God have my soul," James exclaimed, "tis an honest trade! 'Twas the Apostles' own calling." He

Beginning of New England. The Mayflower colonists began building Plymouth in the last week of December 1620. The winter was harsh and they lived aboard ship until houses could be built for the new settlement.

granted royal sanction, and so began the voyage of the *Mayflower* and the subsequent colonization of New England. In America, they were able to dedicate themselves fully to practicing their beliefs, rather than criticizing and trying to reform the English church.

Most influential in this development was John Winthrop, the governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, who actually established a virtually autonomous colonial government in Massachusetts in 1629. His community, centered around Boston, was, however, a bit too strict for some of his followers, most of whom were simple laborers and merchants rather than Puritans. The rigid, unyielding autocracy imposed by the Puritan minority in Massachusetts soon gave rise to a new migration, this one heading out of Massachusetts and into the Connecticut River Valley.

The Connecticut Colony was located at Hartford and later became loosely tied with the New Haven Colony on the coast. Governed by a Puritan elite which put more emphasis on the commercial aspects of Puritanism (the emphasis has subsequently been described as the *Protestant work ethic*), the colony encouraged rapid growth and generated a growing number of other settlements, mostly populated by non-Puritan English yeomen and merchants.

Later, a flood of immigrants to Virginia was a direct result of the English civil war. Like all wars, the underlying causes were complex, and had been woven into the fabric of the whole society many years before. As discussed previously, Parliament and the king had come to an impasse over the issue of taxation and royal finances, and seeing the opportunity, English Puritans joined the antimonarchial forces. King Charles I attempted to force loans from the recalcitrant gentry and commercial class. The gentry refused, and Charles became desperate for money. The war was finally precipitated when the famous Long Parliament, which convened on November 3, 1640, repudiated the King's concepts of absolutism and rule by Divine Right. The members of Parliament demanded greater freedom and religious tolerance. When hostilities broke out, the battle lines were drawn between the Royalists, who supported the king, and the Puritans, who supported Parliament.

The Royalists were recruited from the Cavaliers, who were, for the most part, wealthy landowners and Roman Catholics; the bulk of the Puritan forces were drawn mostly from the common people. While the war, or actually, series of wars, raged from 1642 to 1649, many people, Puritan and Royalist alike, left the country for the New World, but Cromwell's final victory over Charles I prompted a huge migration of

Cavaliers to Virginia. After Charles was beheaded in 1649, and the Puritans were in firm control of Parliament, it was declared to be an act of high treason to recognize Charles II or to attempt to "restore" him to the throne. Virginia appeared to be the only refuge for supporters of the monarchy; they were certainly not welcome in Puritan New England. Also, in Virginia, the Cavaliers found a social and economic system which was already similar to that of the English gentry. Large tobacco plantations were the outgrowth of the earliest settlements, and, as time passed, these plantations took on the aura of the English estate. From its beginning, the Virginia Colony had a significant population of gentry. In most cases the colonial gentry was made up of the younger sons of the English landed families. Because of *primogeniture,* the legal doctrine of inheritance of the estate by the eldest son, these younger sons often found themselves without any financial support once they reached their majority. Thus, emigration to Virginia offered a ready opportunity for employment and the important chance for achieving high social standing.

However, in some circles, Virginia gained an early and completely undeserved reputation as a "land of death." So much so, that some prisoners in English jails, when given the choice of emigration to Virginia or death by hanging, chose the latter. In fact, many people came because they were forced to – vagrants, paupers, thieves, even prisoners of war were deported to America, where they would be out of the way of decent folk and could do no harm except to each other. So it may be seen that great numbers of immigrants were actually *driven* to the New World, driven because of political, economic, or religious reasons, or sometimes more directly, driven out by the law because they were considered to be undesirables.

The profit motive brought others. In any great migration (just as, for example, in our own westward expansion), there are always those who see the tremendous economic potential in a new land. Although visions of easy riches in gold or silver most often quickly evaporated, there were still the cod-rich waters of Massachusetts Bay, tobacco in the southern colonies, furs, and new ports for trade up and down the virgin coastline. These riches of the New World accrued mostly to the merchantilists; but there were riches of a different sort for the common man. Some wanted nothing more than their own land and a fresh start. This opportunity was open to virtually every man. Even if he had to become an indentured servant for a while, this was not such a bad bargain as it may seem. The indentured servant received free transportation to America, and at the end of his contract, which was typically for four years, he received his *freedom*

English Puritans Escaping to America.

dues. This payment was usually clothing, a gun, tools, some money, and sometimes as much as fifty acres of land. The indentured servant had often learned a useful trade as well.

In addition to the three main reasons for emigration (religious persecution, political oppression, and economic considerations), other less obvious, more personal, and historically unimportant motives have caused people to pack up and come to America: the end of a love affair, escape from altercations, the desire to be with friends who were going, or perhaps just an adventuresome spirit. These were some of the reasons. However, human motivations are nothing if not complex, and undoubtedly many came for reasons unknown even to themselves. Perhaps all they felt was a strange beckoning from a New Land which could not be denied.

In spite of all the dissimilarities in their backgrounds and reasons for coming, all early immigrants had one experience in common: a long, dangerous, and extremely unpleasant voyage across the Atlantic. In 1902, Henry F. Thompson read a paper before the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. Entitled "An Atlantic Voyage in the Seventeenth Century," it gives an absorbing account of exactly what such a journey entailed.

> The vessels which were in use in the seventeenth century were small, when judged by the ideas of sea-going ships of the present day, for there were few over two hundred tons, as an inspection of the few returns (which are extant) of the naval officers of the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers will show. Although a few ships were from three hundred to five hundred tons, the greater number of them were from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty, and more were under than over two hundred.
>
> They were broad in the bow, the forecastle and the poop were raised high above the main deck, the mainmast was placed in the middle of the ship, the foremast as near the bow as possible and the mizzen where the builder thought fit. The books on navigation and shipbuilding, all speak of top gallant masts and sails but in no one of the log-books is there any mention of a sail above the topsail, although, of course, they speak of making and taking in the sails as well of sending down topmasts and yards. They were but slow sailers and although instances occur of as much as eight miles an hour being made, it was when there was a fair wind and plenty of it, and with a smooth sea, but at no time was that rate kept up for twenty-four hours. When the wind was ahead, but slow progress was made, for no ship could sail "close to the wind," and often four or five miles was all there was to show for a whole day, and

there were even times when they were further from their destination at the end of twenty-four hours than they were at the beginning. Rather than keep on against a head wind they would "heave to" or "try" as they said in those days. The *Bristow* arrived in York River on 8th March, 1701, having left London on the 22nd October, and her Master writes "a more terrible passage has hardly been known by man. I have been on this coast near twelve weeks within forty or fifty leagues by all estimation." He had become separated from the fleet, for although the *Gloster* did not arrive until the day after the *Bristow*, the latter found on her arrival several vessels which left London with her, but which had been in port eight or nine weeks.

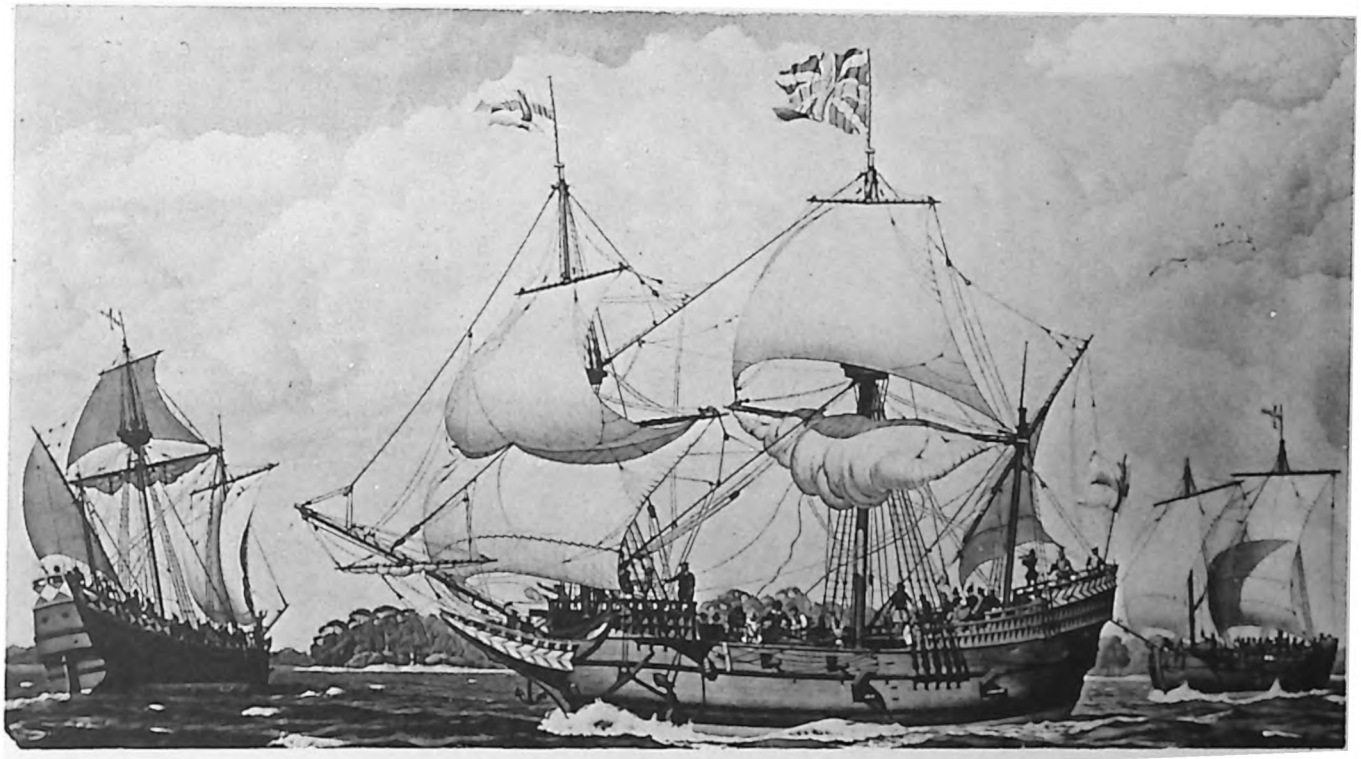
Indeed, there is nothing in which a voyage, two hundred years ago, differed more from one to-day, than in the great uncertainty as to the time which was to be spent in going from one port to the other.

When a passenger started from London, he could not say within many weeks, how long he was to be on board the ship which was to take him to Maryland or Virginia, for, of the eleven voyages of which we have the records, they were from forty-seven to one hundred and thirty-eight days from London to the Capes, and from thirty-two days to one hundred and thirteen on their way home.

The same vessel varied from forty-seven days to one hundred and two days, in coming from London, and from thirty-two to fifty-two in returning home.

A ship would often be three or four weeks from London before she took her departure from the Lizard, detained in the Downs or some port by head winds or storms, and it must have been an inspiriting sight, after a storm, to see the numerous vessels getting under way from the Downs; for there would be hundreds of vessels starting out for all parts of the world, the vessels bound for the Chesapeake Bay often numbering forty or fifty, as the captain of one of them says, "We Virginians keeping together," the name Virginian being often applied to all vessels bound in the Capes.

When the fleet was clear of the land, they steered for the Azores, and one or more ships generally sighted Flores and Corves, the most westerly of the islands. Then they steered for Cape Henry, and deviated as little as possible from a straight course, for their latitude they could find every day at noon, by means of their quadrants, but their longitude they could only estimate by calculating the distance run and the course steered, making allowances for currents, leeway or a heavy sea knocking them off their course. Notwithstanding this rather uncertain calculation they were not far out of the way when they began sounding to find out if they were near land.



Arrival of the First Permanent English Settlers of Jamestown Island.
The *Sarah Constant*, the *Goodspeed*, and the *Discovery* reached what was to be the site of the first permanent English colony in North America on 13 May 1607.

Although a large fleet of fifty or sixty vessels might leave England, they soon became more or less scattered, although there were some vessels always in sight of each other, and frequently in calm weather there were visits between the officers and passengers of the different vessels, who dined or spent whole days, of which custom the following extract from the log-book of the *Johanna* gives an example: "Mr. Baker hoysted out his boat and came on board of us. We spared them some tobacco to pipe, for it was very scarce with them. About 5 oclocke they went aboard again: the master of her was sufficiently in drink before he went."

It may be supposed that the great uncertainty as to the duration of the voyage would have caused some trouble in providing sufficient food and water for so many persons, but the food was composed principally of bread or ship-biscuit, salt meat, peas and cheese, all which would keep well for many months, and therefore it was only the space required for enough food and water that gave any trouble, and when it is recollected that it would be necessary to carry food and water for one hundred persons (including passengers and crew) for a voyage lasting perhaps five months it is evident that the provisions which were necessary would occupy a great deal of space.

In a contract made with the owners of the ship *Nassau,* of five hundred tons, to carry one hundred and fifty or more passengers to Virginia, the following stipulations were made in regard to food. The passengers to have the same allowance of food as the sailors, that is to say: "they were to have their allowance of bread, butter and cheese weekly, and the rest of the provisions were to be distributed daily: each passenger, over six years of age, was to have seven pounds of bread every week, each mess of eight to have two pieces of pork (each piece to be two pounds) with pease five days in the week, and on the other two days four pounds of beef with pease each day, or four pounds of beef with a pudding, with pease for the two days, and in case the kettle could not be boiled each passenger was to have one pound of cheese every day. Children under six years of age to have such allowance in flour, oatmeal, fruit, sugar and butter as the overseers of them shall judge fit."

There were in this ship one hundred and ninety-one passengers, of whom twenty-five were under twelve years of age, and although there were some of all ranks in life there seems to have been no difference made between them as to diet and lodging. . .

The ordinary price of a passage to Maryland or Virginia was six pounds, but for this large party the price was five pounds, for each person over twelve years of age, and half price for children under that age.

The ship *Johanna* was on her way from London to Virginia in March, 1674, when the following incident occurred, viz.: "About 12 o'clock last night some of our people saw something walke in the shape of a dog and after that it was heard betwixt dex cry like a child and sometimes knocking without bord and the dog that belonged to the ship run whineing up and down and crept in among the passengers I pray God dyliver us from all evil."

Nothing happened to them on the voyage, and they arrived in Virginia after a quick passage, and without any accident, but two years later on the same ship something happened which caused the death of two men, but what it was, is not very clear. "One of our servants was missing, judged he fell overboard and drowned: and another had his other leg cut ofe, his other being cut of sometime before – they were boath Cap. Beales servants."

If the vessels were long in crossing the ocean, they were also sometime in port, before they were ready to return home.

The *Constant Friendship* arrived in the Saint Mary's river on the 20th December 1671, and the next day, the Master went ashore and entered the ship at the Custom House. They lay there 10 day, landing passengers and goods, and then sailed for the Patuxent "to do some business there," and while there they buried a passenger, the 2nd mate, and one of the seamen. At the end of the week they sailed for the "Seavorne" which they reached at 2 a.m., sailing in boldly, "there being moonlight and fair weather." For two months and a half, they were delivering goods and taking in tobacco. Some of the English goods were consigned to different persons, and some were sold from the ship, payment being made in tobacco. The ship lay at anchor in the river, and the tobacco was brought off in shallops from the landings to which it had been rolled from the plantations. By the 25th March, they had on board about five hundred and fifty hogsheads, and they sailed for the Patuxent, where they took in more tobacco, and then went to St. Mary's where by the end of April they finished their loading, having seven hundred and eight hogsheads on board, and cleared the ship, when they were ready to sail.

The ships generally spent three or four months in the rivers, delivering their goods and taking in tobacco, which was taken on freight, or obtained by "trucking" as it was called, that is to say, bartering the English goods for the tobacco, or sometimes the skins of wild animals, of which a goodly number were exported in the early days of the Colony. When the loading was finished, and the ship was cleared and ready for sea, they went to Lynnhaven Bay, where the fleet for England was made up, and received their sailing orders. One of the fleet was named as the

Flag ship, and her commander was appointed Admiral with a certain authority over the Masters of the other ships, subject of course to the orders of the Commander of the Men of War who conveyed the fleet off the coast or at times all the way to England. A Man of War lay in the Chesapeake, whose duty among other things was to convoy the ships 25 or 30 leagues off the coast, for there was great danger of an attack by Pirates who hovered about the coast, and sometimes ran into the bays and harbours to make a capture, but seldom, if ever, roamed over the ocean in search of their prey. The Governor of Virginia, at times, went out in the Man of War to see the fleet safely on their way, and when he arrived on board, most of the ships fired a salute, for they all had guns, and a gunner was a member of every ship's company as surely as a carpenter or sailmaker.

A "fleet" frequently numbered fifty vessels, or more and on the 31st July 1702 one hundred and forty vessels sailed out of the Capes convoyed by four Men of War.

Even when there was war between Great Britain and some other country, there was not much danger of capture on the high seas, but when they got near the land the privateers, or "Capers," as Dutch privateers were called, were cruising about, watching for the incoming ships, and sometimes capturing and carrying them off. One such incident is told in the log-book of the *Johanna,* under the date of July, 1676 – "When Twart of Beachy Head saw severall shallops French Privateers come up with us and commanded our boat out and us by the lee but I would not being able to Deale with them: we saw them clap several Vessels aboard and plunder them and caryed two away at 10 o'clock in the night two came up with us together which command us to strick and by the lee which I would not they fired 3 gunnes at us but hitt us not the shot fell by the ships side, then they came close up and said they would clap us abord both together I bid them keep ofe or else we would fire att them we gott two of or guns upon the forecassell and poynted them aft at them for they intended to come abord upon the quarter we could not bring a gun to beare upon them with [until?] we had done so: the french seeing us in preparation to defend ourselves bid us good night and left us after many bad words which passed between us. We fired not at them." The encounter with the privateers ended happily enough, nothing worse than an exchange of "bad words" having happened, but owing to the preparations for defence, one of the men on the *Johanna* lost his life, as the log-book tells in the following words: "Att 3 of Clock this morning the Carpenters mate being laid down to sleep upon the forehatch by the windlass and one of the guns upon the forecassel standing upon a pease and my mate goeing up on the for Cassel tooke holde of the mussell of the gun which oversett it it not being lashed Dumbled doune upon the deck

and bruised the head of the Carpenters mate and broke his scull very much he dyed presently which was a very sad accident. We keept him until he was could and stiff and buryd him in the sea of the South forland which I pray God have mercy upon his soule for he was suddenly taken out of this world. . ."

There were other dangers that menaced the ships, even when they were thought to be past all the perils of the sea; and there is one more extract which tells of the end of the *Baltimore,* which had made many voyages to Maryland, and was considered a strong, well built ship. In 1673 she had made the passage home in very good time, and with the rest of the London Fleet had gone into Plymouth harbour – on the 18th September, all thinking, no doubt, that they would soon land their tobacco in London. They lay there for three days, and then started to go on to London but as all the ships could not get out in time a signal was made, for those that were outside to return. When the Baltimore got back the log-book says: "it was darke we run in behind the Island and ankored in 6 fad the wind abt S S E and blowed hard and rained we struck our topmasts and yards and rod about 2 hours fast but the wind blowing harder and harder we let go the sheet ankor and in vering away upon the best bower started the best vower ankor and nether that not the sheet ankor wold take hold againe but we drove ashore upon the rockes about 3 ships lengths to the westward of milebay and being a high water and falling we presently sued and struck fast and bilged upon the rocks the next tide the water ranne over part of the gun deck: we saved about 60 hhds dry and all the ships materialls as guns cables ankors and rigging and sayles: and could not save the shipp although it wass indevoured by the plymouth men: but she stove all to peeses. . .

I pray God send me better forune the next voyage."

English immigration to America continues even to the present day. Only a few short years ago, the "Brain Drain," or immigration of British scientists and technicians, was the subject of much reportage. But, by the first half of the nineteenth century, England had ceased to be the *predominant* supplier of new settlers. At this point in history, Irish and German immigrants began to pour in. As with the English before them, their motivations were diverse and complex, but there were also general reasons. As for the Irish, it is estimated that nearly one million came in a five year period as a direct result of the potato famine (1845). Many Germans came because of the heavy suppression of liberal thought which came about as a national reaction against the reform ideas of the French Revolution. This suppression manifested itself in strict censorship of the press, of public

meetings, and of schools and universities. The friction between the liberals and conservatives finally resulted in open hostilities in 1830, and again in 1848, with two unsuccessful revolutions. As is illustrated by the English civil wars prior to this, and the Russian Revolution nearly a century later, any internal upheaval in a nation produces its refugees, and these refugees in turn become immigrants, many of them, over the years, American immigrants.

In general, immigrants followed certain distinctive migration patterns once they landed, and the Germans and Irish are two good examples. The Irish, since they generally arrived dirt poor, in fact, had come precisely *because* they were poor, had no real option but to stay where they had landed – in cities on the eastern seaboard, particularly in New York and Boston. The first and most essential order of business for an Irish immigrant was to get a job. This usually presented no problem, indeed, contractors actually waited at the docks to sign up Irish laborers as soon as they set foot on shore. But while the Irish could survive and did get an economic foothold, they had virtually no mobility.

The Germans, however, could afford to go about the business of settling at a more sedate pace. Unlike the Irish, the Germans left home not because of economic disaster, but for political or intellectual reasons, or simply because they wanted to better their lot. Consequently, they usually arrived with some savings, and a clear-cut destination: the rich farmlands of the Midwest. After the early German immigrants had staked out farms in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, the later German immigrants sought their homesteads in Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Minnesota.

In passing, the desire for a homestead as a motive for both immigration and migration cannot be underestimated. A great impetus was given to both movements on May 20, 1862, when the Homestead Act was signed into law by Abraham Lincoln. The law gave to "any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, *or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such,*" the right to 160 acres of land for only a filing fee and the stipulation that he live on it for five years and make certain improvements.

The immigrants wrote letters (mostly enthusiastic) home, and these letters prompted still others to make the long, one-way journey across the Atlantic. Marcus Lee Hansen, in his comprehensive study, *The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860,* reveals an intersting sidelight about the letters home.

> A persistent belief existed that letters were tampered with; that no communication derogatory to the country was allowed to leave; that to encourage immigration false letters of praise were concocted and signatures forged – a simple enough matter at a time when many of the senders, being illiterate, had to depend upon another's pen. To guard against interference and to prevent fraud, ingenious devices were adopted. Before departure it would be agreed that the emigrant's letters should be written upon a certain variety of stationery, or bear a device pricked by pins in the corner, or have the sealing wax applied in a place agreed upon, or a bent pin or small coin hidden in the wax. Occasionally a code would be adopted in which words did not mean exactly what they said. Thus a departing Irishman arranged that, if he advised his brother not to follow him without their dear grandmother, then, in view of the fact that the venerable dame had been dead thirty years, the advice should be interpreted as an adverse report.

The latter half of the nineteenth century saw the Italians and those from the various eastern European countries supplant the Germans and the Irish as the numerical leaders of American immigration. Immigrants from Scandinavia as well began to arrive as the twentieth century approached. Their reasons were essentially identical to those of all the immigrant groups who preceeded them. Whole books could be written on each immigrant group, from the first English settlers to those who followed nearly three hundred years later: the 5 million Italians, the half million Greeks, the one and a quarter million Swedes, and all the others who had the courage to start a new life. But each group has its own story, its own heroes and villians, its own peculiar problems of adjustment. They are all different, yet finally, not so different. All of these immigrant groups have had to overcome prejudice and hardship. They have all made vast and important contributions to American culture and progress. In the agonizing and often heartbreaking business of building a new nation, they have all faced obstacles and triumphed – triumphed with quiet pride and dignity; they have all become Americans.

All Americans are descended from immigrants, whether from the very first or the two millionth, and having the blood of these courageous men and women flow in their veins is something from which they can derive a just pride. But it is only natural and fitting that one should seek to know more about his immigrant ancestors. How should the problem be approached?

For a start, if your ancestors immigranted in or prior to 1800, the chances are good that you need look no further. The listing which follows

contains all known recorded immigrants of the **Elliott** family for that time frame.

A complete listing of all **Elliott** immigrants who arrived after this time would be impractical in this book. For that matter, an absolutely *complete* listing is not to be had anywhere. However, the National Archives (see last chapter for further information on the collections in the National Archives) has in its possession passenger arrival lists which record the names of those who arrived from abroad at ports on the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico and a few inland ports. Some of the lists go back as far as 1798, but the bulk of them cover the years 1820 through 1945. There are gaps, but nowhere else are there to be found lists as extensive as these.

The lists fall into three categories: customs list of aliens, customs passenger lists, and immigration passenger lists. Customs lists of aliens are available for only the ports of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts. The customs passenger lists normally contain the following information for each passenger: name, age, sex, and occupation; the country of embarkation; the country of destination; and, on occasion, the date and circumstances of a death occurring in transit. Only those immigration passenger lists that are more than fifty years old are available for research purposes. They vary in content but usually give the same information found in the customs passenger lists as well as the place of birth and last place of residence. In addition, they sometimes give the name and address of a relative in the country from which the immigrant came.

The National Archives will conduct a search of the customs passenger lists if an inquirer can supply: (a) name of the passenger, (b) port of entry, (c) name of the ship, and approximate date of arrival *or* port of embarkation and exact date of arrival. The National Archives will also search the immigration passenger lists over fifty years old if supplied: (a) name of passenger, (b) age of passenger, (c) names and ages of accompanying passengers, (d) port of entry, (e) name of ship, and (f) exact date of arrival. It will also consult its indexes as to the names on the customs and immigration passenger lists provided an inquirer can supply the port of entry and supposed year of arrival.

The immigrant is a pivotal and crucial point in any family tree, and too much care cannot be taken to insure that one has exhausted every possible source and amassed all available data on him. He is an important man in many ways.

Andrew Eliot; born 1627, died 1704; emigrated from East Coker, Somersetshire, to Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1670; deputy of the General Court; served in the expedition against Canada in the first of the French and Indian Wars; said to be on one of the juries in the witch trials; married (1st) to Grace Woodier on 23 April 1649 and (2) to Mary ——— in 1654; children were Andrew, Emma, and Mary.

Edmund Eliot; immigrated to Salisbury, Massachusetts, in, or prior to, 1652; married to Sarah ———; had a son John.

Enoch Eliot; immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1727.

Francis Eliot; died 1677; emigrated from Nazing, Essex, to Braintree, Massachusetts, in, or prior to, 1641; brother of John (1604-1690); deacon, 1653; married to Mary Saunders; children were Mary (died young), Rachel, John, Hannah, Mary, and Abigail.

Jacob Eliot; died 1651; emigrated from Nazing, Essex, to Boston, Massachusetts, on board the ship *Lyon* in 1631; brother of John (1604-1690); admitted freeman in 1632; deacon in 1640; married to Margery ———; children were Jacob, John, Hannah, Abigail, Susanna, Mehitable, Sarah, and Asaph.

John Eliot; born 1604, died 1690; emigrated from Nazing, Essex, to Boston, Massachusetts, on board the ship *Lyon* in 1631; teacher of the church in Roxbury, 1632; known as the "Apostle to the Indians" because of his extensive missionary work; married to Hannah Munford in 1632; children were Hannah, John, Joseph, Samuel, Aaron, and Benjamin.

John Eliot; immigrated to Watertown, Massachusetts, in, or prior to, 1633; possibly moved to Stamford, Connecticut, around 1648; married to Margaret ———; children were Elizabeth, John, Ann, Samuel, Martha, and Sarah.

Philip Eliot; born 1602, died 1657; emigrated from Nazing, Essex, to Roxbury, Massachusetts, on board the ship *Hopewell* in 1635; brother of John (1604–1690); admitted freeman in 1636; colonel in the militia; deputy of the general court from 1654 until his death; married to Elizabeth ———; children were Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Philip.

William Eliot; died 1635; emigrated from Salisbury, Wiltshire, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, on board the ship *Mary and John* in, or prior to 1634; drowned at Cape Ann.

——— *Elliot;* died June 1742; immigrated to Georgia in May 1741; "went companion to Mr. Walton"; drowned.

Edward Elliot; transported * from Newgate Prison to Maryland on board the ship *Forward Frigate* on 23 September 1725; indentured servant.

James Elliot; emigrated from Scotland to Savannah, Georgia, on board the ship *Marlborough* in August 1774, aged 35; husbandman; "going to seek better Employment."

John Elliot; immigrated to Virginia in 1650.

Lewis Elliot; immigrated to Virginia in 1648.

Samuel Elliot; transported from Newgate Prison to Virginia on board the ship *Dorsetshire* on 23 January 1738; indentured servant.

William Elliot; transported from Essex to either Virginia or Maryland on board the ship *Forward Galley* on 8 May 1737; indentured servant.

William Elliot; immigrated to Virginia in 1650.

William Elliot; immigrated to Virginia in 1643.

Christopher Elliott; transported from Newgate Prison to Maryland on board the ship *Supply* on 25 February 1725; indentured servant.

James Elliott; emigrated from London to Philadelphia on board the ship

* There were no less than 150 capital crimes in England for which a man might be transported. Of course, there were the expected ones of murder, arson, and treason, but there were also lesser ones such as maiming, stealing a cow, cutting down trees along an avenue, sending threatening letters, and standing mute when addressed by a legal official. Some convicts were even people of quality. One gentleman of high birth, for instance, was transported for stealing books out of a library. As a child, George Washington was taught to read and write by a transported convict who had been a schoolmaster. Especially in the countryside, the crimes which resulted in transportation were often very petty. One man was transported for stealing a silver shoebuckle. Another was sent to America and indentured for seven years for the theft of a chicken.

London Packet in October 1774, aged 32; cordwainer; indentured servant.

James Elliott; born 1750, died after 5 May 1799; emigrated from county Fermanagh, Ireland, to either Washington or York County, Pennsylvania; served as a captain during the Revolutionary War; married to Mary Johnston; had a son William Johnston.

John Elliott; emigrated from England to Virginia on board the ship *Constance* on 24 October 1635, aged 36.

John Elliott; emigrated from England to Virginia sometime prior to 1623.

Joseph Elliott; transported from Newgate Prison to Virginia on board the ship *Sea Horse* on 2 October 1741; indentured servant.

Mathew Elliott; emigrated from England to Virginia between the years 1654 and 1663.

Peter Elliott; emigrated from Scotland to Louisiana around 1800; moved shortly afterward to Camden County, North Carolina; lieutenant colonel in the Continental army; married to Tamer Burges; had a son, Gilbert.

Robert Elliott; born around 1720, died before 1806; emigrated from Ireland to Maryland sometime in the eighteenth century; later moved to Virginia; had a son Samuel.

Robert Elliott; immigrated to Charleston, South Carolina, in the latter part of the eighteenth century; moved to Knox County, Indiana, in 1797; married to Jean Love; had a son John.

Samuell Elliott; emigrated from England to Virginia between the years 1663 and 1679.

Stephen Elliott; emigrated from Bristol, England, to Virginia between the years 1654 and 1663.

Thomas Elliott; emigrated from England to Virginia between the years 1663 and 1679.

Thomas Eliott; emigrated from England to Virginia on board the ship *Samuell and Mary* between the years 1663 and 1679.

Thomas Elliott; died 1731; emigrated from England to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1685; member of the Assembly of Carolina, 1696; served on the Governor's Council, 1720; married to Anne ———; children were William, Thomas, Joseph, Ann, Elizabeth, and Martha.

Edward Ellyott; immigrated to Virginia in 1654.

Francis Ellyott; immigrated to Virginia in 1653.

Henry Ellyott; immigrated to Virginia in 1654.

Phillip Ellyott; immigrated to Virginia in 1654.

Robert Ellyott; immigrated to Virginia in 1650.

Robert Ellyott; immigrated to Virginia in 1655.

References

The following books pertain to the information discussed in the preceeding chapter. Nearly all of them are available in any good genealogical collection and are highly recommended for those who wish to pursue the subject further.

Adams, Arthur, and Weis, Frederick Lewis. *The Magna Carta Sureties, 1215, the Barons Named in the Magna Carta, 1215, and Some of Their Descendants Who Settled in America, 1607-1650.* 2nd ed. Revised by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968.

Contains lineages dating from 1215. Indexed.

Bailey, Thomas A. *The American Spirit: United States History as Seen by Comtemporaries.* vol. 1. Boston: D.C. Heath & Co., 1963.

Bailey has extracted rich material from old diaries, letters, autobiographies, editorials, and other sources. Through the use of this material, we are able to see events in American history, from colonial days up through the Reconstruction, as described by people who were actually there.

Banks, Charles Edward. *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers Who Came to Plymouth on the "Mayflower" in 1620, the*

"Fortune" in 1621, and the "Anne" and the "Little James" in 1623. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1971.
Useful biographical material.

Banks, Charles Edward. *Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Settlers to New England, 1620-1650.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969.
Gives home parish of the emigrant and his destination in the New World. Often lists ship's name as well.

Barck, Oscar Theodore, Jr., and Lefler, Hugh Talmage. *Colonial America.* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1958.
A complete colonial American history with emphasis on the establishment of each of the original colonies.

Blum, John M., et al. *The National Experience: A History of the United States.* 2nd ed. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1968.
An excellent brief history of the nation. It enjoys wide use as a college textbook.

Bristol and America, A Record of the First Settlers in the Colonies of North America, 1654-1685. Preface by N. Dermott Harding. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970.
Compiled from ships' passenger lists.

Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry Including American Families with British Ancestry. London: Burke's Peerage, 1939.
The authority in its field. A 3,021-page compendium which is a basic reference source for anyone engaged in British or American genealogical research.

Colket, Meredith B., Jr., and Bridgers, Frank E. *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1964.
A general description of all records in the National Archives which are useful to those engaged in genealogical research.

Colonial Dames of America, Chapter I. *Ancestral Records and Portraits.* 2 vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969.
Two volumes of lineages and biographical material. Illustrated with portraits and armorial bearings.

Coulter, E. Merton, and Saye, Albert B., eds. *A List of the Early Settlers of Georgia.* Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1949.
List 1,355 early immigrants to Georgia in addition to the passenger list of the *Anne*, the first ship to Georgia (1732).

d'Angerville, Count, ed. *Living Descendants of Blood Royal (in America).* 4 vols. London: World Nobility and Peerage, 1964.
Lineages of those American families which have ties to English nobility.

Daniel, J.R.V. *A Hornbook of Virginia History.* Richmond: The Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 1949.
A small book which gives an outline of Virginia history, with a rather complete listing of localities, names, and events.

Drake, Samuel Gardner. *The Founders of New England.* Baltimore: The Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969.
Difficult to use due to old English, abbreviations, etc., but has quite a bit of ship list information.

Fothergill, Gerald, ed. *Emigrants from England, 1773-1776.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1964.
Listing of 6,000 names from old documents in the Public Record Office in London.

Gazetteer of the British Isles. Edinburgh: John Bartholomew & Son, 1943.

Greer, George Cabell. *Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1960.
Nearly 25,000 names arranged in alphabetical order.

Hansen, Marcus Lee. *The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1951.
A comprehensive study of the history and causes of American immigration between the years 1607 and 1860.

Hardy, Stella Pickett. *Colonial Families of the Southern States of America.* 2nd ed., rev. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968.
This books deals with the "genealogical history of Southern families whose Colonial forefathers were established in the Colonies before the formation of the thirteen original states" There are sixty-six family headings, arranged alphabetically.

Hawke, David. *The Colonial Experience.* New York: Bobbs–Merrill Co., 1966.
Hawke covers the period from the discovery of the North American continent to the year 1788. In short, the complete colonial era. It is extremely thorough, and highly recommended for the more serious student of colonial history.

Hotten, John Camden, ed. *Lists of Emigrants to America, 1600-1700.* 3rd ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968.
This compilation of lists is drawn from ships' passenger records.

The compiler emphasizes that the lists are by no means complete. "It cannot be doubted but that other lists were made, but they are either lost, or are among the mass of papers still uncatalogued at the Record Office." Also, these are only the names of those who left England legally; many people, those who left to avoid paying a subsidy to the crown, or to avoid taking the oath of allegiance, did so secretly. Parish records, patents, deeds, and land grant records supplement the ships' lists.

Jacobus, Donald Lines. *Index to Genealogical Periodicals.* 3 vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1963.

This is a first-rate genealogical aid. It is divided into two sections: first, surnames, and secondly, places and subjects.

Jester, Annie Lash, and Hilden, Martha Woodroof, comps. *Adventurers of Purse and Person, Virginia, 1607-1625.* 2nd ed. 1964.

Genealogical, biographical, and historical material. Contains lineages.

Jones, Maldwyn Allen. *American Immigration.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1967.

An extremely thorough treatment of all phases of American immigration from 1607 to 1959.

Kaminknow, Jack, and Kaminknow, Marion, eds. *A list of Emigrants from England to America, 1718-1759.* Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1964.

Listing of indentured servants. Gives name, age, sex, place of origin, date of indenture, length of indenture, and destination.

Kaminknow, Jack, and Kaminknow, Marion, eds. *Original Lists of Emigrants in Bondage from London to the American Colonies, 1719-1744.* Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1967.

A listing of those who were transported (see footnote in preceeding pages).

Kennedy, John F. *A Nation of Immigrants.* New York: Harper & Row, 1964.

A highly readable short history and discussion of American immigration. Photographs.

Mackenzie, George Norbury, ed. *Colonial Families of the United States of America.* 7 vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1966.

This work is devoted exclusively to families who trace their ancestry back to the colonial period – from the time of the settlement of Jamestown, 13 May 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, 19 April 1775. It gives the history, genealogy, and armorial bearings of colonial families in the American colonies, and is a standard work of genea-

logical reference for persons interested in their family histories and for genealogical researchers.

McCracken, George E. *The Welcome Claimants: Proved, Disproved, and Doubtful.* Penn's Colony: Genealogical and Historical Materials Relating to the Settlement of Pennsylvania, vol. 2. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970.

Companion volume to the work by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr. listed below.

Peirce, Ebenezer W. *Civil, Military, and Professional Lists of Plymouth and Rhode Island Colonies, 1621-1700.*

A ready reference book in which the names of colonial county and town officers and professional men are presented concisely and in a convenient form.

Pittman, Hannah D., ed. *Americans of Gentle Birth and Their Ancestors.* 2 vol. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970.

Originally published in 1903, this two-volume set contains lineages for numerous families of the time, tracing them back to colonial days.

Savage, James. *Genealogical Dictionary of New England.* 5th ed. 4 vol. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969.

This four-volume work was originally published in 1860, and attempts to give the lineages of all settlers in New England who arrived in or prior to 1692 "without regard to rank or wealth." The set is arranged alphabetically by family name.

Schultz, Harold John. *History of England.* New York: Barnes & Noble, 1968.

An outline of English history, complete with many maps and useful bibliographies.

Sheppard, Walter Lee, Jr. *Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684.* Penn's Colony: Genealogical and Historical Materials Relating to the Settlement of Pennsylvania, vol. 1. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1970.

Generously footnoted and indexed. An excellent reference.

Thompson, Henry F. "An Atlantic Voyage in the Seventeenth Century." *Maryland Historical Magazine* 2 (1907).

The *Maryland Historical Magazine* is published quarterly, and contains a wealth of biographical, historical, and genealogical information.

Tunis, Edwin. *Colonial Living.* Cleveland: The World Publishing Co., 1957.

This profusely illustrated volume deals with everyday life in America during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.

Virtually every aspect is covered, from weaving to house building, and from education to hat making.

Virkus, Frederick A., ed. *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy.* 2nd ed. 7 vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968.

The first volume alone of this seven-volume set lists more than 7,000 lineages of American families, the principal object being to compress into one source all available information on the ancestry of those who are able to trace themselves back to the earliest days of our country.

Whittemore, Henry. *Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America.* Excerpted and reprinted from "The Spirit of '76" 5-12 (September 1898 - June 1906). Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967.

Alphabetical listing up to and including the name "Prior."

3 early marriage records

All genealogists will agree that one valuable, indeed, one indispensable tool in constructing lineages, or "family trees," is something that is free of charge to everyone: marriage records. For the price of a stamp, one can obtain marriage information from any courthouse in the country, providing he furnishes enough particulars (such as the name of at least one of the couple and an approximate date) to enable the town or county clerk to locate the records.

Often times, though, we don't have even this bare minimum of information at our disposal. Other times, we may have a name and date, but no location – no idea of where the marriage took place, except that it was in a certain state. More often than not, early marriages, especially those dating back to colonial times, present particularly difficult problems.

This is only inevitable, since, as the generations have rolled inexorably onward, countless family records, both oral and written, have been lost to historical oblivion. This is due in large part to the numerous American migrations, but also due to the nature of time itself. An event becomes a memory, and a memory, after having been passed on for a time, all too often is eventually forgotten. The following listing of some **Elliott** marriages in America prior to 1700 will, it is hoped, prove to be a helpful aid to those members of the family who wish to either begin or to continue research of their own.

Abigail Eliot; married to Thomas Wilborne on 16 October 1657 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Elizabeth Eliot; married to Isaac Royall on 1 July 1697 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Hannah Elliot; married to Stephen Willis on 3 June 1670 in Braintree, Massachusetts.

Joseph Eliot; married to Sarah Collins on 29 July 1697 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Miss Eliot; married to Edmond Quincy on 8 December 1680 in Braintree, Massachusetts.

Hannah Elliott; married to Theophilus Frery on 4 April 1653 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Hannah Elliott; married to Habbakuke Glover on 4 March 1653 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Jacob Elliott; married to Mary Wilcock (widow) on 9 November 1654 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Sarah Elliott; married to John Aldis on 27 July 1650 in Dedham, Massachusetts.

References

The following two books may be helpful in beginning a search for marriage records; they are two of the most comprehensive sources available, and should be consulted before searching the various state records.

Bolton, Charles K. *Marriage Notices, 1785-1794, for the Whole United States.* Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965.

Copied from the Massachusetts and the Columbian *Centinels*, the book provides marriage records in the form common to newspaper announcements.

Clemens, William Montgomery, ed. *American Marriage Records Before 1699.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967.

Covers marriages in the first colonies, arranged in an alphabetic listing, giving name, date and place of marriage.

A Colonial Wedding. This colonial marriage ceremony took place at Plymouth in 1695 and probably was very much like, if not identical to, the weddings of members of your family in the same period.

4 census of 1790

On March 1, 1790, President George Washington signed into law the First Census Act of the United States of America. The responsibility for determining the manner in which the first complete listing of the inhabitants of the country was to be compiled was placed upon the President himself. Although historians are still not certain exactly what method the President used, it is commonly assumed that he delegated the major responsibility for its enactment to the marshalls of the several existing judicial districts.

The instructions in the law were to ascertain the number of inhabitants of each county or district in the thirteen states that existed at the time; to indicate the sex and color of these persons; and to enumerate the free males sixteen years of age and over. Indians not being taxed were not included and a careful distinction was made between free inhabitants and slaves (including indentured servants bound to service for only a short period of time). Although the Constitution called only for a simple enumeration of the inhabitants of the land, the census of 1790 was undoubtedly used to obtain knowledge of the military strength and industrial potential of the country.

The actual compiling of the census was a very difficult and often dangerous task. Enormous areas of the Eastern portion of the country were still wilderness and even in the most heavily populated areas, transportation was primitive and unreliable. As a result, the schedules obtained in this first census were not altogether consistent in their content and

form. They are, however, considered accurate and complete. Unfortunately, the Capitol was burned by the British forces during the War of 1812, and the schedules for the areas that constituted the present states of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Virginia were destroyed.

The records which escaped destruction have proven inestimably valuable, for they show a complete listing of the heads of all families living in the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. These schedules contain over 400,000 names, and since each family averages six persons, historians have estimated the population of the country in 1790 to have been approximately 3,231,533.

Below are listed the names of all the heads of families bearing the name **Elliott** in twelve of the thirteen original states (the schedules of Delaware having been destroyed in 1812 and those of Virginia having been reconstructed from state enumerations taken in the years 1782, 1783, and 1785). The list numbers over 400 family heads in the states of Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia. Following the name is the county or district (in the case of North and South Carolina) of domicile of the particular individual. Additional names from a reconstructed 1800 census schedule (compiled from lists of taxpayers) for the state of Kentucky are also included.

Connecticut

Elliot, Asael . . . . . .Windham
Elliot, Daniel . . . . . .New London
Elliot, Francis . . . . . .Windham
Elliot, Joel . . . . . .Windham
Elliot, John . . . . . .New London
Elliot, John . . . . . .Windham
Elliot, John . . . . . .Windham
Elliot, Joseph . . . . . .New Haven
Elliot, Mary . . . . . .New London
Elliot, Roger . . . . . .Windham
Elliot, Saml. . . . . .Windham
Elliot, Thomas . . . . . .Windham
Elliot, Thomas, Jr. . . . . .Windham
Elliot, Tom . . . . . Litchfield
Elliot, William . . . . . .Windham
Elliott, Abigail . . . . . .New Haven
Elliott, Clark . . . . . .New London
Elliott, John . . . . . .New Haven
Elliott, John, II . . . . . .New Haven
Elliott, Nathaniel . . . . . .New Haven
Elliott, Timothy . . . . . .New Haven
Elliott, William . . . . . .New Haven

Kentucky

Elliot, Edward . . . . . Fleming
Elliot, Stephen . . . . . .Washington
Elliot, Thomas . . . . . Fleming
Elliot, Thomas . . . . . .Washington
Elliott, Albin . . . . . .Clark
Elliott, Alexander . . . . . Green
Elliott, Benjamin . . . . . Bourbon
Elliott, Benjamin . . . . . Nelson
Elliott, Benjamin . . . . . .Scott
Elliott, Burgess . . . . . Mason
Elliott, David . . . . . Madison

Elliott, Elijah . . . . . Clark
Elliott, George . . . . . Garrard
Elliott, George, Jr. . . . . Garrard
Elliott, James . . . . . Montgomery
Elliott, John . . . . . Barren
Elliott, John . . . . . Garrard
Elliott, John . . . . . Madison
Elliott, John . . . . . Madison
Elliott, John . . . . . Montgomery
Elliott, John . . . . . Scott
Elliott, John . . . . . Woodford
Elliott, Richard . . . . . Montgomery
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Madison
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Woodford
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Woodford
Elliott, Samuel . . . . . Nelson
Elliott, Samuel . . . . . Nelson
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Christian
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Clark
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Cumberland
Elliott, William . . . . . Bourbon
Elliott, William . . . . . Franklin
Elliott, William . . . . . Green
Elliott, William . . . . . Hardin
Elliott, William . . . . . Shelby
Elliott, William . . . . . Woodford

Maine

Elliot, Andrew . . . . . Cumberland
Elliot, Benjamin . . . . . York
Elliot, Jacob . . . . . Cumberland
Elliot, Jacob . . . . . Cumberland
Elliot, James . . . . . Cumberland
Elliot, John . . . . . Cumberland
Elliot, Robert . . . . . Washington
Elliot, Simon . . . . . Lincoln
Elliot, Simon, Jr. . . . . Lincoln

Maryland

Elliot, Sarah . . . . . Talbot
Elliott, Ann . . . . . Hartford
Elliott, Auther . . . . . Baltimore
Elliott, Benjamin . . . . . Queen Anns
Elliott, Benjamin . . . . . Queen Anns
Elliott, Edward . . . . . Hartford
Elliott, Elizabeth . . . . . Queen Anns
Elliott, George . . . . . Baltimore
Elliott, George . . . . . Queen Anns
Elliott, Hooper . . . . . Dorchester
Elliott, Jacob . . . . . Montgomery
Elliott, James . . . . . Baltimore
Elliott, John . . . . . Dorchester
Elliott, John . . . . . Kent
Elliott, John . . . . . Prince Georges
Elliott, John . . . . . Montgomery
Elliott, Joseph . . . . . Cecil
Elliott, Joseph . . . . . Kent
Elliott, Joseph . . . . . Montgomery
Elliott, Joseph . . . . . Queen Anns
Elliott, Richard . . . . . Montgomery
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Hartford
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Washington
Elliott, Samuel . . . . . Hartford
Elliott, Sam . . . . . Montgomery
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Frederick
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Frederick
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Hartford
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Queen Anns
Elliott, William . . . . . Baltimore
Elliott, William . . . . . Queen Anns

Massachusetts

Elliot, Andrew . . . . . Essex
Elliot, Andrew . . . . . Essex
Elliot, Andrew . . . . . Essex
Elliot, Andrew . . . . . Worcester
Elliot, Anne . . . . . Essex
Elliot, Asa . . . . . Essex
Elliot, Benjamin . . . . . Bristol
Elliot, Daniel . . . . . Essex
Elliot, David . . . . . Suffolk
Elliot, Elizabeth . . . . . Bristol
Elliot, Francis . . . . . Hampshire
Elliot, George . . . . . Bristol
Elliot, Hannah . . . . . Essex
Elliot, Joanna . . . . . Essex
Elliot, John . . . . . Essex
Elliot, John . . . . . Suffolk
Elliot, Jonathan . . . . . Worcester
Elliot, Joseph . . . . . Bristol
Elliot, Joseph . . . . . Worcester
Elliot, Joseph, Esq. . . . . Hampshire
Elliot, Joseph, Jr. . . . . Worcester

Elliot, Lemuel . . . . . Hampshire
Elliot, Mrs. . . . . .Suffolk
Elliot, Ruth . . . . . .Essex
Elliot, Samuel . . . . . .Suffolk
Elliot, Simon, Jr. . . . . .Suffolk
Elliot, Simon, Sr. . . . . .Suffolk
Elliot, Stephen . . . . . .Essex
Elliot, Thomas . . . . . .Suffolk
Elliot, William . . . . . .Essex
Elliot, William . . . . . .Essex
Elliott, Hannah . . . . . .Essex
Elliott, James . . . . . .Essex
Elliott, Jerem. . . . . Middlesex
Elliott, Mary . . . . . Middlesex
Elliott, Robert . . . . . .Essex
Elliott, Sarah . . . . . Middlesex
Elliott, Simon . . . . . .Essex
Elliott, William, Jr. . . . . .Essex

New Hampshire

Elliot, Abraham . . . . . Rockingham
Elliot, Samuel . . . . . Rockingham
Elliott, Edmund . . . . . Rockingham
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Rockingham
Elliott, Timothy . . . . . Rockingham

New York

Elliot, Benjamin . . . . . .Albany
Elliot, Benjamin . . . . . Dutchess
Elliot, Christopher, Jr. . . . . Dutchess
Elliot, Christopher, Sr. . . . . Dutchess
Elliot, Daniel . . . . . .Albany
Elliot, David . . . . . New York
Elliot, Jacob . . . . . Dutchess
Elliot, John . . . . . Dutchess
Elliot, John . . . . . New York
Elliot, Jonathan . . . . . Dutchess
Elliot, Lewis . . . . . Westchester
Elliot, Michael . . . . . .Columbia
Elliot, Nathan . . . . . Dutchess
Elliot, Robert . . . . . Westchester
Elliot, Samuel . . . . . Dutchess
Elliott, Archibald . . . . . Ulster
Elliott, Benjamin . . . . . .Washington
Elliott, Daniel . . . . . .Washington
Elliott, David . . . . . .Washington
Elliott, David, Jr. . . . . .Washington
Elliott, Gideon . . . . . .Washington
Elliott, James . . . . . .Albany
Elliott, John . . . . . .Albany
Elliott, John . . . . . .Washington
Elliott, Laban . . . . . .Washington
Elliott, Micajah . . . . . .Washington
Elliott, Nathan . . . . . .Albany

North Carolina

Elliot, Ebenezer . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliot, Elisha . . . . . .Halifax
Elliot, George . . . . . Newbern
Elliot, James . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliot, James . . . . . .Morgan
Elliot, John . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliot, John . . . . . Salisbury
Elliot, Merrill . . . . . .Morgan
Elliot, William . . . . . .Morgan
Elliot, William . . . . . Newbern
Elliot, William . . . . . Salisbury
Elliot, William . . . . . Salisbury
Elliott, Abraham . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Abraham . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Abraham, Jr. . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Abraham, Sr. . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Axum . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Caleb . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Charles . . . . . .Salisbury
Elliott, Cornelius . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Demsey . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Elias . . . . . .Fayette
Elliott, Elis . . . . . .Morgan
Elliott, Elizabeth . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Ephraim . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Exum . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Exum, Jr. . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Gabriel . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, George . . . . . .Fayette
Elliott, Hannah . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Hushai . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Israel . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Jacob . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Jacob . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Job . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, John . . . . . .Fayette
Elliott, John . . . . . Hillsborough

Elliott, John . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Joseph . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Joseph . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Joshua . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Leroy . . . . . Halifax
Elliott, Lewis . . . . . Salisbury
Elliott, Mary . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Meriam . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Milas . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Mordecai . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Nathan . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Nixon . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Obediah . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Obediah . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Peter . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Peter . . . . . Newbern
Elliott, Pritlow . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Fayette
Elliott, Samuel . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Samuel . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, Samuel . . . . . Salisbury
Elliott, Seth . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Stephen . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Salisbury
Elliott, William . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, William . . . . . Halifax
Elliott, William . . . . . Halifax
Elliott, William . . . . . Hillsborough
Elliott, William . . . . . Salisbury
Elliott, William . . . . . Wilmington
Elliott, Winslow . . . . . Edenton
Elliott, Zachariah . . . . . Newbern

Pennsylvania

Elliot, Archibald . . . . . Dauphin
Elliot, Benjamin . . . . . Huntingdon
Elliot, Edward . . . . . Fayette
Elliot, Isaal . . . . . Delaware
Elliot, James . . . . . Dauphin
Elliot, James . . . . . Huntingdon
Elliot, John . . . . . Chester
Elliot, John . . . . . Fayette
Elliot, John . . . . . Mifflin
Elliot, John . . . . . Montgomery
Elliot, Peter . . . . . Chester
Elliot, Robert . . . . . Chester
Elliot, Robert . . . . . Mifflin
Elliot, Robert . . . . . Philadelphia
Elliot, Samuel . . . . . Lancaster
Elliot, Simeon . . . . . Fayette
Elliot, Thomas . . . . Northumberland
Elliot, William . . . . . Chester
Elliot, William . . . . . Fayette
Elliot, William . . . . . Fayette
Elliott, Andrew . . . . . Philadelphia
Elliott, Archibald . . . . . Franklin
Elliott, Benjamin . . . . . Delaware
Elliott, Benjamin . . . . . Franklin
Elliott, Christopher . . . . Washington
Elliott, Elias . . . . . Allegheny
Elliott, Elizabeth . . . . . Allegheny
Elliott, Frances . . . . . Franklin
Elliott, Frances . . . . . Franklin
Elliott, Francis . . . . . Philadelphia
Elliott, George . . . . . Allegheny
Elliott, George . . . . . Franklin
Elliott, Henry . . . . . Lancaster
Elliott, James . . . . . Bedford
Elliott, James . . . . . Fayette
Elliott, James . . . . . Washington
Elliott, John . . . . . Allegheny
Elliott, John, Jr. . . . . Philadelphia
Elliott, Johnston . . . . . Franklin
Elliott, Joseph . . . . . Luzerne
Elliott, Margaret . . . . . Philadelphia
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Westmoreland
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Westmoreland
Elliott, William . . . . . Allegheny
Elliott, William . . . . . Franklin
Elliott, William . . . . . Mifflin
Elliott, William . . . . . Philadelphia
Elliott, William . . . . . Washington

Rhode Island

Elliot, Nathaniel . . . . . Bristol
Elliott, John . . . . . Providence

South Carolina

Elliot, Alexander . . . . . Ninety-six
Elliot, Archibald, Sr. . . . . Beufort
Elliot, Barnet . . . . . Beufort
Elliot, Charles . . . . . Charleston

Elliot, David . . . . . Camden
Elliot, David . . . . . Georgetown
Elliot, James . . . . . Camden
Elliot, James . . . . . Camden
Elliot, John . . . . . Camden
Elliot, John . . . . . Camden
Elliot, John . . . . . Camden
Elliot, Josiah . . . . . Ninety-six
Elliot, Ralph . . . . . .Beufort
Elliot, Robert . . . . . .Beufort
Elliot, Samuel . . . . . Charleston
Elliot, Thomas . . . . . Camden
Elliot, (Widow) . . . . . Camden
Elliot, William . . . . . .Beufort
Elliot, William . . . . . .Beufort
Elliot, William . . . . . Camden
Elliot, William . . . . . .Cheraw
Elliott, Archibald, Jr. . . . . .Beufort
Elliott, Charles . . . . . Charleston
Elliott, Elizabeth . . . . . Charleston
Elliott, George . . . . . Ninety-six
Elliott, George . . . . . Ninety-six
Elliott, John . . . . . Camden
Elliott, John . . . . . Charleston
Elliott, John . . . . . Charleston
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Ninety-six
Elliott, Sabina . . . . . Charleston
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Charleston
Elliott, Thomas . . . . . Ninety-six
Elliott, Thomas, Jr. . . . . Ninety-six
Elliott, Tho. O. . . . . Charleston
Elliott, Thomas O. . . . . Charleston
Elliott, William . . . . . Charleston

Vermont

Elliot, Joseph . . . . . .Windham
Elliot, Nathaniel . . . . . Orange

Virginia

Elliot, John . . . . . .Albermarle
Elliot, John, Jr. . . . . .Albermarle
Elliot, Richard . . . . . .Charlotte
Elliot, Richard . . . . . Gloucester
Elliot, Richard . . . . . .Halifax
Elliot, Robert . . . . . Norfolk
Elliot, Thomas . . . . . .Monongalia
Elliot, William . . . . . Greenbrier
Elliott, Anne . . . . . .Halifax
Elliott, Bartlett . . . . . .Halifax
Elliott, Berriman . . . . . .Essex
Elliott, Calib . . . . . .Essex
Elliott, Cornelius . . . . . Chesterfield
Elliott, James . . . . . .Pittsylvania
Elliott, Jeduthun . . . . . .Lancaster
Elliott, John . . . . . Amelia
Elliott, John . . . . . Fairfax
Elliott, John . . . . . .Pittsylvania
Elliott, John . . . . . Gloucester
Elliott, John, Jr. . . . . Gloucester
Elliott, Jonathan . . . . . .Pittsylvania
Elliott, Jonathan . . . . . .Pittsylvania
Elliott, Jonathan . . . . . .Pittsylvania
Elliott, Mathew . . . . . .Lancaster
Elliott, Philip . . . . . Chesterfield
Elliott, Richard . . . . . .Pittsylvania
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Hanover
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Powhatan
Elliott, Robert . . . . . Prince Edward
Elliott, William . . . . . .Pittsylvania
Elliott, William . . . . . .Lancaster
Elliott, William . . . . . Orange
Elliott, William . . . . . Greenbrier

5 patriots and veterans

The sources for these patriot and veteran **Elliott** family names are the *Soldiers in the King Philip's War* by George Madison Bodge, the *Daughters of the American Revolution Patriot Index,* the *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army* and the *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, 1789-1903.*

The conflicts recorded herein are King Philip's War, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Appropriate notation has been made where individuals are known to have participated in particular engagements.

The list of Revolutionary War veterans and patriots is quite long. It indicates without further embellishment the willingness of the **Elliott** family in those times to follow and create, even at the cost of their lives, the ideals which founded the United States of America.

The lives of several **Elliotts** were indeed lost in that war and in the other wars covered by this account. The Civil War listing covers only officers, since no complete listing of all the enlisted men is available. One hundred years have gone a long way toward making all Americans realize that the men who fought for North and South were brothers and that the motivations of these men, no matter what the outcome, were genuinely honest and deserve our respect. The Confederacy paid its tragic price in defeat. Now the honoring and sharing of the dead of that war by all of us will add to the healing of that loss and contribute to a greater unity as America is soon to celebrate its 200th anniversary.

King Philip's War

The joint forces that the colonists raised to fight the Indians in the seventeenth century can be considered to be the forerunners of the United States Army. In the King Philip's War (1675-1676), the New England colonists banded together and organized a common army to defend themselves against the Indian confederation led by King Philip (also called Pometacom), chief of the Wapanoags. Each colony was assigned a quota: 527 men from Massachusetts, 315 from Connecticut, and 158 from Plymouth. In terms of percentages, this was the most costly war ever fought on American soil. When it was over, one out of every sixteen men of military age had been killed, twelve towns had been completely destroyed, and fully half of all the towns in New England had been attacked.

Asaph Elliott; enlisted on 28 September 1675 as quartermaster in Swift's Company at the Plymouth Colony.

Cornet Elliot; member of the Suffolk Troop; wounded while serving in Captain Brattle's Company at Seaconck on 24 May 1676.

Henry Eliott; served in Captain Henchman's Company.

Henry Elliott; enlisted on 24 June 1676 in Captain Prentice's Company at Warwick, Rhode Island.

Jacob Eliott; enlisted on 29 February 1675 as commissary in Major Savage's Company at Mount Hope.

John Eliott; a minister who helped to establish missionary stations for the Indians; set up the *Praying Indian Village* in Marlborough.

Robert Eliott; enlisted on 12 October 1676 in Captain Scottow's Company at the Blackpoint Garrison.

Thomas Elliot; enlisted in April 1675 as a corporal in Captain Turner's Company at Medfield; stationed at the Springfield Garrison.

William Elliot; enlisted on 24 March 1676 in Captain Henchman's Company at Narragansett.

Battle of Lexington. This 1859 engraving by Josephy Smillie depicts the fighting between British regulars under Major Pitcairn and the Massachusetts Minutemen on Lexington Green, 19 April 1775. The "shot heard 'round the world" opened a long and bloody war

William Elliott; served in Captain Oliver's Company at Dedham Plain; served on 24 June 1676 in Captain Poole's Company in Connecticut.

American Revolution

Once England had defeated the French in North America it was inevitable that she seek to devote her energies to the *use* of her colonies which the century of French wars had impeded. But the American colonies did not wish to be used and instead wanted more of what the frontier of America had created: freedom and personal sovereignty. If England had been wise, she would have realized this and perhaps extended political and economic sovereignty bit by bit for another generation or two. Then a war need never have been fought.

Instead, selfishly, England laid hands on her independent and spirited American children and told them roughly to work, not for themselves, but for England three thousand miles away. And she found to her loss that the children had grown into strong men.

The information in the following list of **Elliott** Revolutionary veterans includes not only those patriots who actually fought in military units, but also those who did patriotic service in a variety of industries such as making uniforms, gunsmithing, collecting provisions and performing medical and surgeon's duties. Births, deaths, and marriages as well as units, ranks, and distinctions are noted to make this list as complete as possible for the identification of the individuals contained in it.

Aaron Elliott; born 15 March 1718, died 30 December 1785; married to Mary Worthington; did patriotic service in Connecticut.

Aaron Elliott; born 22 July 1747, died February 1829; married to Lydia Taylor; did patriotic service in Massachusetts.

Alexander Elliott; born 1763, died 23 August 1852; married (1st) to Nancy Campbell and (2nd) to Polly Stotls; midshipman from Virginia.

Alexander Elliot; killed while serving with the Rhode Island Infantry on 31 December 1775.

Amos Elliott; born 1755, died 7 April 1807; married to Martha Hartshorn; served as a chaplain in New Hampshire.

Andrew Elliott, Jr.; born 11 January 1743, died 26 September 1805; married to Mary Pynchon; did patriotic service in Connecticut.

Andrew Elliott; born 11 September 1756 (death date unknown); married to Hannah Dakin; private in a Massachusetts unit.

Andrew Elliott; born 25 December 1718, died 26 September 1805; married to Elizabeth Langdon; did patriotic service in Massachusetts.

Andrew Elliott; born 8 December 1751, died 26 March 1813; married to Jane Ayres; private in a New York unit.

Barnard Elliott; born 16 July 1751, died 15 January 1828; married to Elizabeth Carter; private in a New Hampshire unit.

Barnard Elliott; lived in South Carolina; captain 4th South Carolina Artillery, 29 May 1778; taken prisoner at Charleston, 12 May 1780.

Benjamin Elliott; born 1741, died 26 December 1815; married to Susanna Cloud; private in a Delaware unit.

Benjamin Elliott; born 1752, died 13 March 1835; married (1st) to Mary Carpenter, (2nd) to Sarah Ashman, and (3rd) to Susan Haines; did patriotic service and was a private in Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Elliott; born around 1750, died around 1825; married to Abigail Webster; private in a New Hampshire unit.

Benjamin Elliott; lived in South Carolina; captain in the South Carolina Militia, 1775.

Daniel Elliott; born around 1735, died before 2 August 1785; married to Elizabeth Ferguson; did patriotic service in South Carolina.

David Elliott; born 18 June 1752, died 4 January 1793; married (1st) to Hannah Adams and (2nd) to Mrs. Lucy Campbell.

David Elliott; born 3 March 1716, died 11 May 1798; married to Mehetabel Aldrich; did patriotic service in New York.

Ebenezer Elliott; born 27 June 1720, died 1794; married to Susanna Soden; private in a Massachusetts unit.

Edmond Elliott; born 28 November 1716, died 8 October 1789; married to Mehitable Worthen; did patriotic service in New Hampshire.

Edmund Elliott; born 3 June 1744, died 25 December 1800; married to Judith Barlett; captain in a New Hampshire unit.

Elias Elliott, Sr.; born 1707, died 23 February 1785; married to Ruth Laurence; did civil service in New Hampshire.

Elias Elliott, Jr.; born 25 June 1750, died 17 November 1838; married to Sarah Pierce; did patriotic service in New Hampshire.

Ephraim Elliott; born 8 December 1764, died 1 January 1837; married to Mary Robie; private in a New Hampshire unit.

Ephraim Elliott; born around 1758, died 6 April 1833; married (1st) to Margaret Heart and (2nd) to Sarah Hall; did patriotic service in North Carolina.

Ezekiel Elliott; born 11 August 1746, died 12 April 1834; married to Sarah Brown; second lieutenant in a New Hampshire unit.

George Elliott; born 1758, died 7 November 1838; married to Eleanor Bears; sergeant in a Massachusetts unit.

George Elliott; born 22 June 1749, died after 1780; married to Mary Morrett; colonel in a Virginia unit.

George Elliott; born 1728, died 1814; married (1st) to Charity Addidle, (2nd) to Florence Bell, and (3rd) to Ann Marshall; captain in a Virginia unit.

Henry Elliott; born 1712, died 21 December 1809; married to Mary Kegwin; private in a Pennsylvania unit.

Jacob Elliott; born 5 November 1755, died 6 December 1841; married to Martha Sleeper; lieutenant in a New Hampshire unit.

Jacob Elliott; born 5 March 1758, died 8 June 1834; married to Priscilla Ayers; private in a New York unit.

James Elliott, Sr.; born 1750, died 5 May 1799; married to Mary Johnston; captain in a Pennsylvania unit.

James Elliott; born around 1730, died after 1790; private in a Maryland unit.

James Elliott; born around 1740, died after 3 August 1816; married to Margaret ———; private and did patriotic service in North Carolina.

James Elliott; born around 1730, died 1803; soldier in a North Carolina unit.

James Elliott; lived in Pennsylvania; first lieutenant of an independent Continental army, 27 February 1778; captain, 8 March 1779.

James Elliott; lived in Virginia; captain in a Virginia Militia at King's Mountain, October 1780; killed by an Indian on 28 December 1780.

Jedediah Elliott; born 1760, died 1844; married to Hannah ———; private in a New Hampshire unit.

John Elliott; born 2 December 1732, died 9 March 1797; married to Experience Hempsted; did civil service in Connecticut.

John Elliott, Jr.; born 16 May 1756, died 2 December 1842; married to Mary Huntington; private in a Massachusetts unit.

John Elliott; born 1744, died 18 February 1827; married (1st) to Temperance Durril and (2nd) to Mrs. Susannah Welch; private in a New Hampshire unit.

John Elliott; surgeon's mate 3rd New York, 21 November 1776; surgeon's mate 1st United States Infantry, 29 September 1789; assigned to 4th Sub Legion, 4 September 1792; honorably discharged on 1 June 1802.

John Eliot; lived in Pennsylvania; second lieutenant 4th Pennsylvania on 3 January 1777.

John Elliott; chaplain in the 2nd Connecticut Infantry on 1 May 1777.

John Elliott; born 26 November 1742, died 8 August 1820; married to Catherine ———; lieutenant in a Pennsylvania unit.

Jonathon Elliott; born 30 September 1730, died 31 October 1815; married to Mary Drain; soldier in Virginia.

Johnston Elliott; born 1748, died December 1802; married to Rebecca Mayes; private in a Pennsylvania unit.

Joseph Elliott; captain in the Lexington Alarm, April 1775; captain in the 3rd Connecticut Infantry on 1 May 1775.

Joseph Elliott; second lieutenant 1st South Carolina Infantry, 17 June 1775; first lieutenant in November 1775; captain on 8 March 1778; wounded and taken prisoner at Charleston on 12 May 1780.

Joseph Elliott; born 10 October 1755, died 29 March 1849; married (1st) to Patience Lewis and (2nd) to Deborah Lewis; private in a Pennsylvania unit.

Joseph Elliott; born 17 November 1731, died 19 April 1820; married (1st) to Susanna ——— and (2nd) to Anna Dwight; captain in a Massachusetts unit.

Laban Elliott; born 4 January 1757, died 24 April 1830; married to Mehitable Harrington; private in a New York unit.

Martin Elliott; born around 1750, died 14 March 1832; married (1st) to Anne Finch and (2nd) to Elizabeth McCombs; private in a Virginia unit.

Nathan Elliott; born 13 April 1725, died 20 March 1798; married to Clarina Griswold; did patriotic service and civil service in Connecticut.

Oliver Elliott; born 24 April 1734, died 5 March 1837; married to Mary Fisk; sergeant in a New Hampshire unit.

Reuben Elliott; born 1764, died 1841; married to Ms. Renshaw; private in a Virginia unit.

Richard Elliott; born 1739, died July 1796; married (1st) to Martha Merritt and (2nd) to Mrs. Anne Jameson; did civil service and was a major in a Virginia unit.

Richard Elliott; born 1762, died 1849; married to Polly McIntre; private in a Massachusetts unit.

Robert Elliott; born 1738, died 3 January 1838; married to Elizabeth Childress; second lieutenant in a Virginia unit.

Robert Elliott; (date of birth unknown) died 1794; married (1st) to Miss Hughes and (2nd) to Ann Duncan; adjutant in a Pennsylvania unit.

Robert Elliott; born around 1720, died after 2 September 1799; married to Jabitha Cheatham; did patriotic service in Virginia.

Samuel Elliott; born 1745, died 2 January 1822; married (1st) to Mary Oldham and (2nd) to Nancy Lynn; private in a Virginia unit.

Samuel Elliott; born 9 March 1756 (death date unknown); married to Susannah Hughes; lieutenant in a Pennsylvania unit.

Samuel Elliott; lived in South Carolina; lieutenant colonel in the South Carolina Militia in 1775.

Teackle Elliott; born 1755, died 1803; married to Margaret Warrington; private in a Virginia unit.

Thomas Elliott; born 23 September 1752, died 26 March 1818; married to Sarah Swett; private in a Massachusetts unit.

Thomas Elliott; born around 1740, died before 17 January 1784; married to Winnifred Saunders; soldier in a Virginia unit.

Thomas Elliott; lieutenant 1st South Carolina Infantry on 17 June 1775; captain in 1777.

Thomas Elliott; lieutenant colonel 6th Virginia on 13 February 1776; colonel 4th Virginia on 3 September 1776.

William Elliott; born 23 September 1718, died 10 May 1798; married to Emme Trask; private in a Massachusetts unit.

William Elliott; lived in Delaware; ensign in the Delaware Battalion of the Flying Camp in July 1776.

William Elliot; adjutant in the 2nd New Hampshire, 7 November 1776; taken prisoner at Hubbardton on 7 July 1776.

William Elliott; born 1 December 1748, died 4 June 1830; married (1st) to Dorothy Merrill and (2nd) to Rebecca Mildreth; did civil service and patriotic service in New Hampshire.

William Elliot; born 11 February 1764, died 5 May 1811; married to Anzele Bradford; private in a Virginia unit.

William Elliott; born 1751, died 20 June 1821; married to Elizabeth Atkinson; did patriotic service in Maryland.

William Elliott; born 1740, died 1784; married (1st) to Lucretia Lowre, (2nd) to Maria Scutt, and (3rd) to Mrs. Hepzibah Mastin; private in a New York unit.

War of 1812

The American colonies had only been the United States of America for 23 years when England again arrogantly began to hedge the development of the new nation. The United States was harassed on the western frontier by British-prompted savage Indians, and goaded at sea by the kidnapping and impressment of American seamen to serve in the British Navy. And, too, America may have wanted to conquer Canada.

England was deeply involved in a war with Napoleon in Europe and the United States saw favorable opportunities to expand American power. Canada was invaded on three fronts. The British retaliated by burning Washington, D.C. and invading the United States in Maine and in New Orleans. The Treaty of Ghent, fortunately for both sides, brought the War of 1812 to an end in December 1814. America had decided her frontiers and the British had been loosened one more increment from their hold on the growth of American greatness.

The list of veterans of the Elliott family for the War of 1812 is short.

Union Army Engineers. This photograph, taken at Arlington, Virginia, in 1861, shows members of the 8th New York State Militia. A total of over two million, two hundred thousand men were to fight on the Union side before the war finally ended.

The war did not last long. The New England veterans probably took part in the Canada invasion and turned about to face the British thrust in Maine. The Virginia and Maryland veterans faced the British when they attacked the American Capital. And the Carolina and Tennessee veterans may have faced the Cherokee and Creek Indians with General Andrew Jackson before he won the Battle of New Orleans.

Andrew Elliot; enlisted on 21 June 1814 as a private in the Massachusetts Militia and served in Beverly, Massachusetts.

Andrew Elliot; enlisted as a private in the Maine Militia; served in June 1814 at Newcastle, Maine.

Archibald Elliott; enlisted on 22 September 1813 as a third corporal in the Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Asa Elliott; born 1785, died 1852; married to Elizabeth Williams; enlisted as a private in the New York Militia.

Asiel Elliot; enlisted in July 1814 as a private in the Massachusetts Militia.

Benjamin Elliott; served in Captain Timothy Fairchild's Company.

Benjamin Elliott; born 1791, died 1858; married to Jane Smith; enlisted as a private in the Pennsylvania Militia.

Burgess Elliott; born 1768, died 1846; married to Sarah Acklin; enlisted as a private in the Ohio Militia.

Cadet Elliot; enlisted as a private in the 2nd Regiment of the Louisiana Militia.

Daniel Elliot; enlisted on 14 September 1814 as a private in the Maine Militia and served in Camp Waterville, Maine.

Daniel Elliott; enlisted on 27 August 1812 as a private in Pogne's Regiment of the Kentucky Militia; discharged on 26 September 1812.

David Elliott; born 1783, died 1823; married to Elizabeth Swart; commissioned as a captain in the Ohio Militia.

Dummerston Elliot; enlisted on 13 September 1814 as a private in the Massachusetts Militia and served at Fort Warren, Massachusetts.

Elijah Elliot; enlisted on 7 August 1813 as a private in the Kentucky Light Dragoons.

Ellias A. Elliot; enlisted as a second lieutenant in the Mounted Riflemen in the Louisiana Militia.

Enoch Elliot; raised at Bowdoinham, Maine; enlisted as a musician on 10 September 1814 in the Maine Militia and served in Bath, Maine.

Ephraim Elliott; enlisted on November 1814 as a private in the Massachusetts Militia.

George Elliott; born 1783, died 1854; married to Hannah Rush; enlisted as a private in the Maryland Militia.

George Elliott; born in Pennsylvania in 1792, died 1853; married to Elizabeth ———; enlisted as a private in the Pennsylvania Militia.

George Elliott; enlisted on 10 November 1814 as a sergeant in the Kentucky Detached Militia.

George Elliott; enlisted as a private in Captain Levering's Company.

Greenbury Elliot; enlisted on 10 November 1814 as a private in the Kentucky Detached Militia; discharged, 5 March 1815.

Henry Elliott; enlisted as a private in the Massachusetts Militia and served on November 1814 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Henry Elliott; born 1774, died 1844; married to Nancy Conway; enlisted as a private in the Maryland Militia.

James Elliot; enlisted 21 September 1814 as a private in the Massachusetts Militia and served in Beverly, Massachusetts.

James Elliott; appointed on 16 February 1801 as a second lieutenant; honorably discharged on 1 June 1802; captain of 3rd Artillery on 9 April 1812; resigned on 1 December 1812.

James Elliott; enlisted on 7 September 1814 as a sergeant in the Maine Militia and did servce at Bristol, Maine.

James Elliott; born 1791, died 1865; married to Nancy Agnes Shields; enlisted as a private in the Pennsylvania Rangers.

James Elliott; enlisted on 29 March 1813 as a private in the Kentucky Militia; killed in battle on 5 May 1813.

Jesse Elliott; born 1784, died 1845; married to Frances C. Vaughan; commissioned as a captain in the U.S. Navy.

John Elliott; enlisted on 10 November 1814 as a private in the Kentucky Detached Militia.

John Elliott; enlisted as a private in Captain Peters' Company.

John Elliott; enlisted as a private in Captain Burke's Company.

John of William Elliott; commissioned on 1 August 1808 as a captain in the 38th Regiment.

John P. Elliott; enlisted as a private in Captain Burke's Company.

John Elliott; (date of birth unknown) died 1829; married to Elizabeth Hambleton; commissioned as a captain in the Maryland Militia.

John Elliott; born 1791, died 1876; married to Marietta Keeler; commissioned as a captain in the Pennsylvania Militia.

John Elliot; enlisted as a private in the Baltimore Union Artillery under Captain Montgomery.

Josiah Elliott; enlisted on 5 August 1814 as a private in the Maine Militia.

Josiah Elliott; volunteered on 11 September 1814 to go to Plattsburgh and served in the 15th or 22nd Regiment.

Joseph Elliott; enlisted as a private in the Baltimore Union Artillery under Captain Montgomery.

Lemuel Elliott; enlisted in Captain Taylor's Company of the 48th Regiment.

Leroy Elliott; enlisted as a private in Captain Price's Company of the Louisiana Militia.

Moses Elliot; enlisted on 14 September 1814 as a private in the Maine Militia and served at Portland, Maine.

Nathaniel Elliott; enlisted on 13 September 1814 as a private in the Massachusetts Militia and served in South Boston, Massachusetts.

Nicholas Elliott; commissioned as a lieutenant in Captain Shrim's Company of the Baltimore Light Infantry.

Peter Elliott; enlisted on 29 June 1813 as a private in the Kentucky Infantry; discharged on 31 October 1814.

Planner Elliott; enlisted as an ensign in Captain Craft's Company.

Resin Elliott; enlisted on 6 March 1813 as a private in the Kentucky Militia; discharged on 6 September 1813.

Robert Elliot; came from Ireland; commissioned on 20 May 1813 as a chaplain.

Robert Elliott; served as a captain from 1 July to 31 July 1814 on the General Staff of the Northern Army commanded by Major General George Izard.

Samuel Elliott; served in the 3rd Regiment of the Vermont Militia commanded by Colonel Williams.

Samuel Elliott; born in New Hampshire in 1775, died 1826; married to Anna Pulsifer; enlisted as a private in the New Hampshire Militia.

Samuel Elliott; born 1745, died 1825; married to Mary Oldham; enlisted as a private in the Virginia Militia.

Simon Elliott; enlisted on 7 September 1814 as a sergeant in the Maine Militia.

Thomas Elliott; enlisted on 27 August 1812 as a private in the Kentucky Militia; discharged on 26 September 1812.

Thomas Elliott; enlisted as a private in Captain Hall's Company of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment.

Thomas Elliott; enlisted as a private in Captain Deems' Company of the 51st Regiment.

Thomas W. Elliott; enlisted as a private in Captain Burke's Company.

Thomas Elliott; born around 1758, died 1863; married to Elizabeth Bullner; enlisted as a private in the East Tennessee Militia.

William Elliott; quartermaster sergeant in the 10th and 20th Constitutional Regiment of the Louisiana Militia.

William Elliott; raised at Bristol, Maine; enlisted on June 1814 as a private in the Maine Militia.

William Elliot; enlisted on 22 September 1814 as a private in the Massachusetts Militia and did civil service at Marblehead, Massachusetts.

William Elliott; enlisted as a private in Captain Chamber's Company of the 21st Regiment.

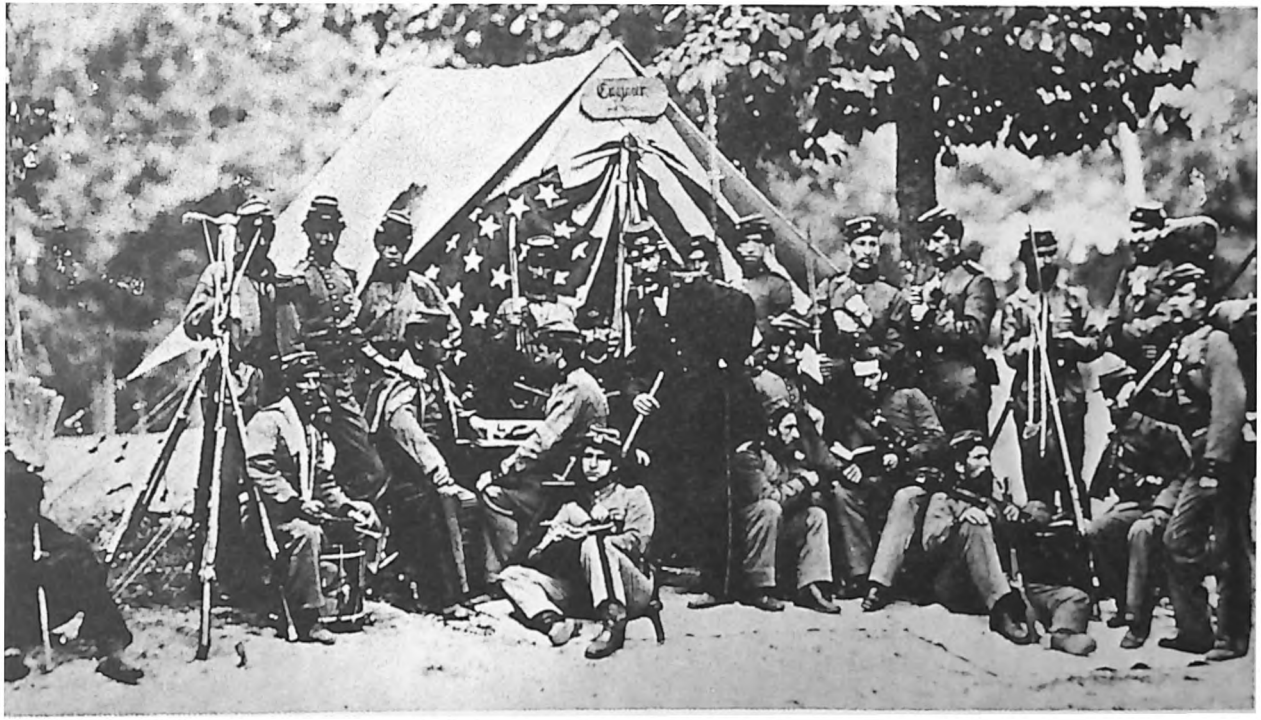
William Elliott; enlisted as a private in Captain Chase's Company.

William A. Elliott; commissioned as a captain in the 41st Regiment.

Willis Elliott; served as a private in the 10th and 20th Constitutional Regiment of the Louisiana Militia.

The Civil War

The chill of Civil War was first sensed in the treaty that settled the Mexican War. In it the *Wilmot Proviso* said that slavery was not to be allowed in any territory acquired from Mexico. The fears of the South were aroused. Two years later the Compromise of 1850 admitted California as a free state and abolished slavery in the District of Columbia. The



Unidentified Confederate Unit. An estimated one million men, including members of the Elliott family living in Southern states fought under the Confederate Stars and Bars.

Kansas War began between "free staters" and "slave staters" in 1854. John Brown began his raiding in 1856. And when Lincoln was elected on an anti-slavery platform in 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union. In the spring of 1861, Fort Sumter had been shelled into submission by a new Confederate States of America now dividing the union of the once *united* states.

The Union invaded the Confederacy that summer and was beaten back at the First Bull Run. The South was blockaded by the Union fleet, and all that fall and winter the Union Army prepared for the next spring offensive.

The very bloody Battle of Antietam was fought the next year as was the awful battle at Shiloh. The South lost the recognition of England due to the former and due to the latter the Union gained control of the Mississippi River as far south as Vicksburg, therefore cutting the South in two.

The next year in 1863 the Battle of Chancellorsville let the Confederacy thrust deeply up the Shenandoah Valley into Pennsylvania only to be beaten back at Gettysburg. In the West the Battle of Chattanooga opened the way for the Union to stab out of Tennessee into Georgia.

The year of 1864 opened with the Battle of the Wilderness Campaign which ultimately denied the South its invasion route up the Shenandoah Valley, while the might of northern industry and supply was becoming more and more decisive. Sherman began his terrible drive toward the sea, and the world was to see total war in modern form for the first time, as he burned Atlanta and turned about to ravage the Carolinas. Finally in 1865 the Confederacy was bloody, exhausted, and hungry. Lee surrendered the last fighting army of the Confederacy at Appomattox, Virginia, on April 9th.

The list of Civil War veterans of the Elliott family that follows is composed of both Union and Confederate soldiers. There has never been a war which Americans have felt so deeply and so long.

A. D. Elliott; enlisted as a second lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of the Massachusetts Cavalry; wounded on 21 July 1865 and discharged thereafter.

Alban Vaughan Elliott; from New York; brevet lieutenant colonel on 13 March 1865 for faithful and meritorious service during the war.

Alexander Elliott; enlisted on 17 April 1861 as a private in the 1st Regiment of the North Carolina Infantry.

Ambrose Elliott; enlisted on 15 May 1861 as a corporal in the 1st Regiment of the North Carolina State Troops; wounded on 26 June 1862; mustered out on 21 January 1863 by reason of disability.

Andrew J. Elliott; enlisted on 19 October 1861 as a private in the 2nd Battalion of the North Carolina Infantry; died at Richmond, Virginia, on December 1861.

Benjamin Elliott; enlisted as a first lieutenant in the 123rd Regiment of the New York Infantry; wounded on 5 February 1863 and resigned thereafter.

Benjamin Elliott; enlisted as a lieutenant colonel; colonel of the 1st Missouri Cavalry Battalion; colonel of the 2nd Missouri Infantry Regiment.

Charles Elliott; enlisted on 10 May 1861 as a private in the 1st Regiment of the North Carolina Infantry; discharged for ill health in August 1861.

Charles Elliott; enlisted as a major in the 5th Missouri Infantry.

Charles B. Elliott; enlisted as a captain of the 73rd Regiment of the New York Infantry; wounded on 10 April 1862 and discharged thereafter.

Charles N. Elliott; appointed on 27 November 1862 as a second lieutenant in the 27th Regiment of the New York Infantry.

Frederick Elliott; enlisted as a surgeon in the 1st Regiment of the New York Cavalry; wounded on 15 November 1864 and mustered out on expiration of term of service.

Frederick Elliott; enlisted as a second lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of the Maine Infantry; wounded on 19 August 1862 and dismissed thereafter.

George Elliott; enlisted as a first lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the

Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; wounded on 28 June 1865 and discharged thereafter.

George R. Elliott; enlisted as lieutenant in the 69th Ohio Infantry.

George H. Elliott; enlisted as first sergeant of the 1st Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteers.

George H. Elliott; entered the U.S. Military on 1 July 1851; first lieutenant on 3 August 1861; captain on 3 March 1863; made brevet major on 13 March 1865 for meritorious service during the war.

Gilbert M. Elliott; enlisted as a major in the 102nd Regiment of the New York Infantry; killed in action at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, on 24 November 1864.

Henry C. Elliott; commissioned lieutenant of the 118th Indiana Infantry.

Hiram Elliott; enlisted on 28 November 1861 as a private in the 2nd Battalion of the North Carolina Infantry.

Isaac H. Elliott; commissioned a colonel in the 33rd Illinois Infantry; major on 30 May 1863; brevet colonel of the Volunteers on 13 March 1865 for gallant and meritorious service and brigadier general of Volunteers on 13 March 1865 for gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Siege of Vicksburg, and Spanish Fort.

Jacob Elliott; commissioned captain of the Pennsylvania Volunteers on 10 September 1862; made brevet major of Volunteers on 7 November 1865 for faithful and meritorious service during the war.

James M. Elliott; commissioned captain of the 142nd Regiment of the New York Infantry; killed in action at Fort Fisher, Virginia, on 15 January 1865.

James M. Elliott; enlisted as a private in the 2nd Battalion of the North Carolina Infantry; captured at Roanoke Island on 8 February 1862 and paroled thereafter.

James P. Elliott; appointed on 10 December 1864 as a second lieutenant of the 1st Regiment of the Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

James R. Elliott; enlisted as a major of the 30th Alabama Infantry.

Jared Leigh Elliott; appointed captain of Fort Washington, Maryland, on 25 March 1864.

Jesse W. Elliott; enlisted on 8 March 1865 in the Indiana Volunteers.

John Elliott; commissioned second lieutenant of the 2nd Artillery; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Virginia, on 21 August 1864.

John Elliott; enlisted as a major in the 10th Tennessee Cavalry.

John Elliott; entered the U.S. Military Academy on 1 July 1860; captain of the 43rd Infantry on 28 July 1866; brevet first lieutenant on 21 August 1864 for gallant service during the campaign against Richmond.

John R. Elliott; commissioned on 22 June 1865 as captain of the 102nd Regiment of the New York Infantry.

Jonas D. Elliott; commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 102nd Ohio Infantry.

Joseph Elliott; enlisted as a private in the 1st Regiment of the North Carolina Infantry; took the Oath of Allegiance on 19 March 1865 as a rebel deserter.

Lyman S. Elliott; commissioned a colonel in the 46th Ohio Infantry.

Philip F. Elliott; commissioned a major in the 11th Illinois Cavalry.

Richard Elliott; appointed on 9 May 1862 as a sergeant in the 1st Regiment of the South Carolina Infantry.

Richard A. Elliott; commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 30th Massachusetts Infantry; promoted on 15 October 1862 to adjutant of the 2nd Louisiana Volunteers.

Robert Elliott; appointed on 19 April 1864 as a second lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of the Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

Robert T. Elliott; enlisted as a major in the 16th Michigan Infantry.

Russell C. Elliott; appointed on 1 March 1865 as a second lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of the Massachusetts Cavalry.

Samuel B. Elliott; enlisted on 26 April 1863 as a corporal in the 2nd Battalion of the North Carolina Infantry; captured on 7 August 1863, took the Oath of Allegiance and was sent to Wheeling, Virginia.

Samuel M. Elliott; enlisted as lieutenant colonel of the 79th New York Infantry; appointed brevet colonel and brigadier general on 13 March 1864 for fair and meritorious service; wounded on 10 August 1861.

Samuel R. Elliott; appointed on 20 January 1865 as surgeon of the 5th Regiment of the New York Heavy Artillery.

Samuel R. Elliott; enlisted as first lieutenant of the 79th Regiment of the New York Infantry; wounded on October 1861 and resigned thereafter.

Stephen Elliott, Jr.; appointed colonel in the Holcombe South Carolina Legion.

Stephen F. Elliott; appointed on 15 October 1861 as surgeon in the 4th Illinois Cavalry.

Thomas Elliott; enlisted as a major of the 60th Regiment of the New York Infantry; wounded on 17 January 1865 and resigned thereafter.

Thomas H. Elliott; enlisted as a first lieutenant in the 28th Pennsylvania Infantry; appointed captain on 29 July 1862; killed in action at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, on 20 July 1864.

Victor A. Elliott; enlisted as a major of the 207th Pennsylvania Infantry.

Washington Layfayette Elliott; entered the U.S. Military Academy on 30 June 1844; major of the 1st Cavalry on 5 November 1861; colonel of

the 2nd Iowa Cavalry on 14 September 1861; brevet lieutenant colonel on 7 April 1862 for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Island number 10 on the Mississippi River; brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee; major general on 13 March 1865 for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

William A. Elliott; enlisted on 14 October 1861 as a private in the 2nd Battalion of the North Carolina Infantry; transferred to the 59th Regiment of the Virginia Infantry.

William St. George Elliott; enlisted as a major in the 79th Regiment of the New York Infantry; wounded on 29 September 1862 and resigned thereafter.

Wyatt M. Elliott; enlisted as a major in the 25th Battalion of the Virginia Infantry.

References

The following is a list of source books referred to in the preceding chapter. Many of these books will be available in any historical collection and should be of interest to anyone tracing American military war records.

Beirne, Francis F. *The War of 1812.* Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books, 1965.

A historical narrative which includes stories of heroism, accounts of battles, biographical information and so forth.

Bodge, George Madison. *Soldiers in King Philip's War.* Boston, 1906. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967.

Historical narrative of the Indian Wars with surname index to participants; information included is far from thorough but this is one of the few sources available on King Philip's War.

Booth, Andrew B. *Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands.* New Orleans, 1920.

Alphabetical listing of Confederate soldiers with standard military information, but includes only surnames beginning with A and B.

Burns, Inez E. and McCown, Mary Hardin, comps. *Soldiers of the War of 1812 Buried in Tennessee.* Tennessee Society of U.S. Daughters of 1812, 1959.

Arranged alphabetically by surname, with birth and death dates

(where known), company, regiment, rank, and place of burial in Tennessee.

Callahan, Edward E., ed. *List of Officers of the Navy of the United States and the Marine Corps, 1775-1900.* New York: Haskell House Publishers, 1967.

A register of officers arranged alphabetically, with no divisions by war or period; information given includes rank, date of enlistment, promotions. Good source in terms of scope but far from being comprehensive.

Estes, Claude, comp. *List of Field Officers, Regiments and Battalions in the Confederate States Army 1861-1865.* Macon, Georgia: J.W. Burke Co., 1912.

Alphabetical listing of officers with rank, regiment, etc. One of the few compiled sources of Confederate army service records; quite valuable for any confederate military research.

Galvin, Eleanor Stevens. *1812 Ancestor Index.* Norcross, Georgia: Harper Printing Co., c. 1970.

Arranged alphabetically by surname with dates of birth and death, rank, state of muster, etc.

Gardner, Charles K. *A Dictionary. . .of the Army of the United States. . .Officers (Volunteer and Militia) 1789-1853.* New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1860.

Alphabetically arranged listing of officers including rank, regiments, promotions, etc. Far from complete.

Hamersly, L.R., ed. *Officers of the Army and Navy (regular and volunteer) Who Served in the Civil War.* Philadelphia: Hamersly, 1894.

Includes photo of each man with basic military information; surname index. Information is scant but valuable for photographs for those searching family members.

Hamersly, Lewis R., ed. *Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Officers of the Army and Navy.* New York: Hamersly, 1905.

Coverage of about 100 officers with fairly detailed information regarding military career as well as personal details, with surname index.

Heitman, Francis B. *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army. . .1789-1903.* 2 vols. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1965.

Alphabetical listings of commissioned officers, (regular, volunteer and brevet), for all American wars during 1789-1903; one of the most comprehensive sources available for Mexican War veterans; listing includes rank, company, regiment, distinctions, date of death where known.

Heitman, Francis B. *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution, 1775-1783.* 1914. Reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967.

Listing of over 14,000 names compiled from service records; includes dates of service, unit, rank, death date where known. Also includes other lists such as Washington's aides-de-camp, officers of all Continental Line units, etc. One of the most definitive of all available sources on the Revolution.

Johnson, Herbert T. *Roster of Soldiers in the War of 1812-1814, State of Vermont.* St. Albans, Vermont: Messenger Press, 1933.

Arranged alphabetically by surname with soldier's company and regiment; quite complete as a state source.

Johnson, Robert V., and Buel, Clarence C., eds. *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.* 4 vols. New York: Thomas Yoseloff, 1956.

Various memoranda on battles, statistical data, literature, roles of various soldiers, with a good deal of biographical information. Index in vol. 4.

Lossing, Benson J. *The Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812.* New York: Harper & Bros., c.1896.

Index by surname with ranks, awards, casualties, etc.

Manarin, Louis H., comp. *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865, A Roster.* Raleigh, North Carolina: State Department of Archives and History, 1971.

Listing by surname within divisions by company, which hinders the use of this source somewhat; includes rank, company, regiment, place of muster, etc.

Marine, William M. *The British Invasion of Maryland 1812-1815.* Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, 1913.

Good historical narrative is included with a surname listing of soldiers including rank, company and regiment.

Miller, Florence Hazen, comp. *Memorial Album of Revolutionary Soldiers, 1776.* Crete, Nebraska, 1958.

Alphabetically arranged sketches of Revolutionary War veterans with photos, including ranks, company, dates of service as well as each man's role in the war, particular distinctions, and awards. Includes some biographical information such as home, wife, date of birth, etc.

Moore, Frank, ed. *The Rebellion Record: a Diary of American Events, Narratives, Incidents. . .* 11 vols. New York:G.P. Putnam, 1862.

A wealth of material on the Civil War, including biographical material, letters, statistical material, etc. Each volume is indexed separately, with notations for each biographical reference which are

helpful in discerning the importance of the material referred to, and especially necessary considering the amount of material covered.

Muster Rolls of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in War of 1812-1814. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967.

Includes all volunteers but indexes only the officers; includes dates of service, rank and regiment.

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. *DAR Patriot Index and Supplement.* 3rd ed. Washington, D.C., 1966.

Listing by surname including birth and death dates, where known, wife's name, rank and unit in the Revolutionary War; one of the most comprehensive sources of Revolutionary military records, including over 105,000 names.

New Jersey Adjutant General's Office. *Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey in Wars 1791-1815.* Trenton, New Jersey: State Gazette Publishing Co., 1909.

Divided by war, indexed by surname within each division; includes rank, company and date and place of enlistment and discharge.

Pearson, Gardner W. *Records of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.* Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1913.

Soldiers of the War of 1812, indexed by surname with rank, dates of service, company and regiment, and place of muster.

Peterson, Charles J. *A History of the Wars of the U.S.. . . with Biographical Sketches of all the Prominent American Military Heroes. . .* Philadelphia: James B. Smith & Co., 1860. (also called *Peterson's American Wars*)

A select number of biographical sketches of military heroes of the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, each section separately indexed.

Peterson, Clarence S. *Known Military Dead During the American Revolutionary War, 1775-1783.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967.

Alphabetical listing by surname including rank and regiment, date of death.

Peterson, Clarence S. *Known Military Dead During the War of 1812.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1955.

Listed by surname, including rank, regiment and date of death, if known.

Pierson, Marion John Bennett, comp. *Louisiana Soldiers in the War of 1812.* Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society, 1963.

Includes rank, company and regiment of each soldier, indexed alphabetically.

Powell, Maj. William H. *Officers of the Army and Navy (Volunteer) Who Served in the Civil War.* Philadelphia: L.R. Hamersly & Co., 1893.
Biographical sketches of officers with photos; access by surname.

Powell, Maj. William H., *Officers of the Army and Navy (Regular) Who Served in the Civil War.* edited by Edward Shippen. Philadelphia: L.R. Hamersly, & Co., 1892.
Biographical sketches of officers with photos; access by surname.

Salley, A.S., Jr., comp. *South Carolina Troops in Confederate Service.* 3 vols. Columbia, South Carolina: R.L. Bryan Co., 1913.
Divided by company with alphabetical arrangement within each division; surname index; standard military information.

U.S. Department of the Army, Public Information Division. *The Medal of Honor of the United States Army.* Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1948.
Divided by war with alphabetical arrangement within each division; citation includes description of the action that merited the medal.

U. S. Department of the Navy. *The Medal of Honor of the United States Navy.* Washington, D.C.: GPO, n.d.
Includes medals given to Marines; arranged alphabetically, including military record with description of the action that earned the medal.

U.S. War Department. *Officer Army Register of the Volunteer Force of the U.S. Army for. . .1861-1865.* Part I: New England States. Part II: New York and New Jersey. Washington D.C.: GPO, 1865.
Arranged by company with surname index; includes standard military information and is quite complete for the states covered.

Wilder, Minnie S., comp. *Kentucky Soldiers of the War of 1812.* Kentucky Genealogical & Historical Society, 1963.
Statistical breakdown of soldiers with rank and dates of service, indexed by surname and divided by company.

Wright, Marcus J. *Texas in the War, 1861-1865.* Hillsboro, Texas: Hill Junior College Press, c. 1965.
Arranged by company, with access by surname index; includes date of enlistment and discharge, rank, company and regiment, and place of enlistment.

6 short biographies

Among the members of the **Elliott** family who have contributed prominently to American culture are politicians, authors, scholars, university administrators, and physicians. At least nine members have served in either the United States House of Representatives or Senate. Jonathan was the man who founded the first daily evening newspaper in Washington, D.C. As president of Harvard University for forty years, Charles William led the institution to the prominence it enjoys today. Daniel Giraud, a zoologist, is as respected for his contributions to this field as Audobon. Maud Howe, who married an Elliott, won a Pulitzer Prize for her biography of her mother, the author of the *Battle Hymn of the Republic.* Howard was one of the great pioneers in the railway system which crosses this country. The members of this industrious family listed below have been taken from a number of sources to illustrate the diverse interests of these individuals.

John Elliott (24 October 1773 - 9 August 1827); senator from Georgia. He was born in Liberty County, Georgia, where he attended common schools. He graduated from Yale College in 1794 and then studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1797 and began practice in Sunbury, Georgia. Before he was elected to the United States Senate in 1819, he held several important local offices. Elliott served in the senate until 1825 and then returned to Sunbury, where he died.

James Elliott (18 August 1775 - 10 November 1839); representative from Vermont. He was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and during his youth worked on a farm and clerked in a store. Although he had no formal education, he was educated by his mother, his employer, and by reading and travel. In 1790 he moved to Guilford, Vermont. During the Indian War of 1793 he served as a sergeant in Ohio. In 1798 he published several works of poems and essays. From 1801 to 1803 he was the clerk of the state house of representatives, in the latter year he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Brattleboro, Vermont. Elected as a Federalist to the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Congresses, he lived in Washington from 1803 to 1809. After he retired from public service he published a newspaper in Philadelphia and also served in the War of 1812 for a short time as a captain. By 1817 he had resumed his practice in Vermont and served as the clerk of the Windham County Court until 1835. In 1818 and 1819 he was again a member of the state house of representatives; from 1837 to 1839 he was state's attorney of Windham County. He died in Newfane, Vermont.

Jesse Duncan Elliott (14 July 1782 - 10 December 1845); soldier. Born in Hagerstown, Maryland, Jesse was descended from the Elliotts of Fincastle, County Donegal, Ireland; his father was killed in 1794 while fighting Indians with the army of General Wayne. Jesse continued the military tradition of the family and was appointed midshipman in the Navy by President Jefferson in 1804. This was the beginning of an illustrious naval career which culminated during the War of 1812. Elliott, second in command to Admiral Perry, was charged with the ship *Niagara* and at her helm was able to capture two British ships, the *Detroit* and the *Caledonia.* For this valiant action he was awarded a medal by Congress and promoted to master commandant. In his book on the War of 1812, Francis Beirne wrote of Elliott "...Never was there a victory which was owed so much to the will and determination of a single man."[1] In 1815/16, Elliott commanded the *Ontario* in the war with Algiers, and in 1818 was promoted to captain. He was offered the position of admiral by the Brazilian Navy while commanding the *Cyane* off the coast of Brazil in 1825/27. From 1833 to 1835 Elliott was commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, but his next post on the seas ended in fiasco: on his last cruise, Elliott was appointed commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Squadron. There developed a certain amount of discord on board and after arriving at the home port, thirteen of the sailors pressed charges against him. Elliott,

[1] Beirne, Francis F. *The War of 1812.* New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., 1949. p. 212.

victim of an unfriendly administration, was found guilty and sentenced to suspension from the Navy for four years. Elliott filled his time farming and in 1843 President Tyler remitted the rest of his sentence. Elliott was given command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1844, where he died one year later.

Jonathan Elliot (1784 - 12 March 1846); editor and publicist. Born near Carlisle, England, he immigrated to New York when he was eighteen years old. He took a job as a printer, but his work was soon interrupted by a trip to South America where he volunteered to served in the revolutionary army under Bolivar. He returned to the United States in 1813 after being wounded and imprisoned. In December of that year he established with two associates the first daily evening newspaper in Washington, the *City Gazette.* Elliot served as the printer until the journal was suspended soon after the British invasion of Washington in 1814. He then revived it as the *Washington City Weekly Gazette* and served as the editor and publisher. By 1817 the journal had become the *City of Washington Gazette* and was converted back to a daily. Elliot sold the paper in 1826 and became the editor of *We the People.* His interest in national politics made him a controversial figure, especially after he advocated what some readers felt to be very liberal, almost radical, causes. After withdrawing from the newspaper field he edited and published a number of books and reference sources about the Congress, politics, and diplomacy. He died in Washington.

Samuel Atkins Eliot (5 March 1798 - 29 January 1862); representative from Massachusetts. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and attended the Boston Latin School. In 1817 he graduated from Harvard University and then spent three years in the divinity school there. In 1837 he was elected mayor of Boston; he served until 1839. From 1843 to 1844 he was a member of the state house of representatives. He was elected as a Whig to the Thirty-first Congress and served from 1850 to 1851. From 1842 to 1853 he was treasurer of Harvard University. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Thomas Dawes Eliot (20 March 1808 - 14 June 1870); representative from Massachusetts. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, but attended schools in Washington, D.C. He was graduated from George Washington University in 1825 and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He began his practice in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1831. Eight years later he

became a member of the state house of representatives. In 1846 he served in the state senate. Elected as a Whig to the Thirty-third Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Zenlo Scudder, Eliot served from 1854 to 1855. In 1855 he was a delegate to the Free-Soil Convention in Worcester, Massachusetts. From 1859 to 1869 he served as a Republican in the United States House of Representatives. He died in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

John Milton Elliott (20 May 1820 - 26 March 1879); representative from Kentucky. He was born on the banks of the Clinch River in Scott County, Virginia, but soon moved to Morgan County, Kentucky, where he attended common schools. In 1841 he was graduated from Emory and Henry College in Emory, Virginia. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He began practice in Prestonsburg, Kentucky. In 1847 he served as a member of the state house of representatives and then was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Congresses (4 March 1853 - 3 March 1859). After his service in Washington, he returned to his law practice and again served as a member of the state house of representatives in 1861. He was elected as a Republican from Kentucky to the First and Second Confederate Congresses. From 1868 to 1874 he served as a circuit judge. From 1876 to 1879, he acted as a judge of the court of appeals. He was assassinated in Frankfort, Kentucky.

John Thomas Elliott (22 April 1823 - 28 July 1875); representative from Arkansas. He was born in Columbus, Georgia, where he attended common schools. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in 1854 and began practice in Camden, Arkansas. In 1858 he assumed the presidency of the Mississippi, Quachita and Red River Railroad. From 1865 to 1866 he acted as the circuit judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Arkansas. In 1867 he established and edited the South Arkansas *Journal.* Two years later he was elected as a Republican to the Fortieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Hinds. However, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Forty-first Congress and returned to Arkansas, where in 1870 he was elected to the state senate. Two years later he was appointed judge of the Ninth Judicial District and served until the adoption of the state constitution in 1874. He died in Camden.

Charles William Eliot (20 March 1834 - 22 August 1926); twenty-second president of Harvard College (1869-1909). He was born in Boston,

Massachusetts, where he attended the Boston Latin School and then Harvard. In 1853 he graduated from the latter institution second in his class. Eliot was an outspoken critic of uninspired instruction at Harvard. This lead him to obtain access to Josiah P. Cooke's chemistry laboratory and to work with this distinguished professor. Eliot gained a practical knowledge of mineralogy and metallurgy as the first undergraduate student in science permitted to follow both laboratory and field work. He was also an accomplished athlete, and a member of the college's undefeated crew. From 1854 to 1858 he was a tutor in mathematics. In the latter year Harvard established the grade of assistant professor and Eliot was the first appointee. In 1860 he became the head of the chemical laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School, but he resigned in 1863 in order to study in Europe. When he returned he accepted a professorship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he prepared the Eliot and Storer manuals of chemistry and chemical analysis. These were the first textbooks which featured both general theoretical principles imparted in the classroom and laboratory and experimental work. Eliot was one of the country's greatest innovators in education, continually working to improve what he felt to be outdated methods of instruction. He was thirty-five years old when he assumed the presidency of Harvard, and the university was still a fairly small institution oriented mostly to New England students. Under his leadership, Harvard grew into one of the most eminent universities in the country, expanding to contain over eleven separate schools and departments. The famous Harvard Business School was founded on Eliot's suggestion. Also resulting from his suggestion were the introduction of women to courses throughout the university and the plan for exchanging professors with European universities. Dr. Eliot led the university for forty years and is remembered today as one of the great administrators in Harvard's history. He died in Northeast Harbor, Maine. He was married first to Ellen Derby in 1858, and after her death, to Grace Mellen.

Sabina Elliott (birth and death dates unknown); Sabina was well known during the time of the Revolution for her sense of humor as well as her strong sense of patriotism for the emerging United States of America. She was married to William Elliott, a wealthy widower who had noticed Sabina when she was just fourteen years old; her beauty had overwhelmed him and he married her as soon as possible. They lived a happy life together until several years later when Elliott was bitten by a mad dog while riding on horseback; ever mindful of his family, Elliott instructed his

two strongest slaves to tie him to the bed when the first symptoms occurred; they did, and he lay thus bound until he died forty days later. Having no husband, Mrs. Elliott was spared the experience of British soldiers ruining her home, and the family plantation near Charleston, South Carolina, was preserved. British soldiers did stop there frequently, however, and a story is related of the time an officer of the British army had plundered her chicken coop; he left one tough old hen behind, which Sabina ordered caught and taken by horseback to the officer in his camp with her compliments. She had two daughters, three other children having died while quite young.

Byron Kosciusko-Elliott (4 September 1835 - 19 April 1913); eminent Indiana jurist. Judge Elliott was respected for his comprehensive knowledge of the law as well as his outstanding opinions, upon which were based many of the present laws of the state of Indiana. Born near Hamilton, Ohio, Elliott was educated at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, and admitted to the Indiana bar. He practiced law in Indianapolis, where he was elected city attorney. After serving as adjutant general to General Robert Milroy of the 132nd Indiana Volunteers in the Civil War, he returned to Indianapolis and was again elected city attorney. In 1870 he became judge of the Marion County Criminal Circuit Court and in 1877 was elected to serve on the Indiana Superior Court. From 1881 to 1893 he sat on the Indiana Supreme Court bench where he established his reputation as a wise and fair-minded judge. After retirement he practiced law with his son, W.F. Elliott, and with him coauthored many legal treatises and journal articles which have come to be accepted as authoritative sources of law. He was married to Harriet A. (maiden name unknown) 5 September 1855 and had two children. He died in Indianapolis, Indiana, after residing there for many years.

Daniel Giraud Elliot (7 March 1835 - 22 December 1915); zoologist. Born in New York City, Elliot's ancestors were early settlers of New London, Connecticut. Because he was unable to enter college as a result of delicate health, Daniel traveled instead to Europe, Egypt, Turkey, the West Indies, and Brazil. During these journeys he gained a wide knowledge of the birds of these areas, a subject which had long interested him. Combining his talents as an artist with his increased expertise, he produced many large folios of birds of paradise, pheasants, ant thrushes, horn bills, and other species. In 1869 the American Museum of Natural History acquired his private collection of paintings of the birds of North America,

known at that time to be the most complete collection extant. During that same year he moved to London and began an active participation in the British Ornithologists' Union and the Zoological Society. When he returned in 1879, he helped found the American Ornithologists' Union and served as its second president. In 1894 Daniel began to branch out in his career when he accepted a post as curator of zoology at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago and began to turn his interests to mammals. The mammal collection he put together at this museum became renowned as one of the finest in the world, especially after an expedition he personally led to Africa located several previously unknown species. Elliot then returned to New York and spent his energies at the American Museum preparing his *Review of the Primates,* which he published in three volumes in 1912. This study is an exhaustive account of the subject and took Elliot to all of the principal zoological museums in the world. Perhaps only the work of Audubon is better known in the zoological field. Elliot died in New York, and after his death the National Academy of Science established the Elliot Medal for meritorious publications in zoology. He was married in 1858 to Anne Eliza Henderson.

William Elliott (3 September 1838 - 7 December 1907); representative from South Carolina. He was born in Beaufort, South Carolina and attended Beaufort College and Harvard University. He studied law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar in Charleston, South Carolina in 1861. He entered the Confederate Army as a lieutenant upon the outbreak of the Civil War and served throughout the war. He then returned to Beaufort and began the practice of law. In 1866 and 1867 he was a member of the state house of representatives. As a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1876, he traveled to St. Louis. Four years later he was the presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of Hancock and English. He was elected as a Democrat to the Fiftieth Congress and served from 1887 to 1889. He was again elected to the Fifty-second Congress. Elliott was twice removed from Congress when his election was contested. This happened in 1890 and 1896. But he was again elected in 1897 and served until 1903. President Roosevelt appointed him commissioner of the United States to mark the graves of Confederate dead in the North in 1906. He served in that capacity until his death in Beaufort, South Carolina.

Mortimer Fitzland Elliott (24 September 1839 - 5 August 1920); representative from Pennsylvania. He was born in Cherry Flats, Pennsyl-

vania, where he attended common schools and the Wellsboro Academy. He graduated from Alfred University in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1860, and began practice in Wellsboro. In 1873 he was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania. From 1833 to 1885 he served in the Forty-eighth Congress as a Democrat, but was not re-elected in 1885. He resumed his practice of law and became the general solicitor for the Standard Oil Company in New York City. He died in Mansfield, Pennsylvania.

Ezra Taylor Elliott (15 November 1845 - 2 April 1923); a man of varied talents. Elliott was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and became a man capable of combining the unlikely professions of lawyer and pioneer. While he was studying international law and political economy with private tutors, the Civil War broke out. Elliott enlisted in the Federal service on the staff of General McLain. In camp in Washington he contracted a disease and was sent home to Cincinnati. After moving to Illinois, he worked as a coal miner, but due to ill health went to Del Norte, Colorado, and worked as a miner and rancher. He became interested again in the law and practiced for the rest of his life. Elliott was a loyal Republican and served in politics in many capacities. He served as the U.S. referee in bankruptcy for twelve years, the county judge of Rio Grand County, and the mayor of Del Norte. He was also elected as a delegate to the 1912 Republican National Convention. Elliott married Mrs. Victoria Weeden Ellison on 15 September 1885; he died in Del Norte, Colorado.

Sarah Barnwell Elliott (1848 - 30 August 1928); author, playwright, suffragist leader. Sarah was born in Georgia, but shortly after her birth her father moved the family to Sewannee, Tennessee, where he founded the University of the South. She was educated through home tutoring and with special aid from Sewanee professors. She was well versed in the English language and published her first novel in 1879. Named *The Felmeres,* it was a protest against the narrow conception of God which Sarah found in the south. Two other novels, *A Simple Heart,* (1889) and *John Paget* (1893), also described church life and were filled with religious characters. The novels won her neither fame nor fortune, but did allow her an entree to *Scribner's Magazine,* in which she published a serial called *Jerry.* This story of a Tennessee farm boy received immediate acclaim and helped lead the Southern novel away from ante-bellum sentimentality. The story was published in England, Australia, and Germany, and is said to have as its ultimate outcome the moutain schools and industries of today.

After a seven-year residence in New York, she returned to Sewanee in 1902 as a member of the Women's Political League and an ardent suffragist. She soon became president of the Tennessee State Equal Suffrage Association and vice president of the Southern States Women's Suffrage Conference. She was also vice president of the Association of Southern Writers. She died in Sewanee.

John Wheelock Elliott (10 October 1852 - 17 September 1925); a pioneer in surgery, known for his innovations and advancements in the field of medicine. Descended from Andrew Elliott who came from England sometime before 1670 to settle in Beverly, Massachusetts, John was born in Keene, New Hampshire and was the son and grandson of bank presidents. Choosing to break with family tradition after his education at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University, he was granted the M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1878. After studying in London, Paris, Berlin, and Dresden, he practiced medicine and surgery in Boston from 1880-1913. Elliott was the outstanding spokesman at that time in favor of asepsis rather than antisepsis, and introduced laparotomy in gynecology. He was one of the first surgeons to operate successfully for appendicitis, as well as the first to use gauze sponges in surgery instead of sea sponges. He was also among the first to wear sterilized cotton gloves while performing surgery. During his career, Dr. Elliott made many trips to Europe to stay abreast of current surgical methodology there, and through the friendship and instruction of Sir Victor Horsley, the leading British brain authority, became prominent in the field of brain surgery. Among his patients Elliott was respected for his pre-operative and post-operative care, thus also proving himself a pioneer in the area of patient psychology. Due to his exhaustive pace as a medical practitioner, John Elliott was forced to retire in 1913 as a result of ill health, but he continued to serve as a consultant for many years after his retirement. He was married on 8 May 1883 to Mary Dee Morse and had one son, John Morse Elliott. Elliott died in Needham, Massachusetts.

Maud Howe Elliott (9 November 1854 - 19 March 1948); author and suffragist, daughter of Julia Ward Howe (Gridley). Born in Boston she was educated privately by her mother and traveled extensively in her youth throughout the Continent, where she became familiar with the art and literature of the Old World. Her first work was published in *Godey's Ladies Magazine,* and in her early twenties she published many articles in the Boston *Transcript,* New York *Tribune,* and other newspapers and

journals, as well as several novels. Her biography of her mother, entitled *Life and Letters of Julia Ward Howe* earned her the Pulitzer Prize for biography. She earned recognition as a distinguished suffragette, and was decorated by the British Empire for her war-relief efforts during World War I. She was a leader in the progressive movement for Theodore Roosevelt and a member of various Republican women's clubs, as well as a member and sponsor of several art clubs. She was married in Boston on 7 February 1887 to John Elliot, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, where she had spent many summers.

George Robert Elliott (26 December 1855 - 27 April 1935); surgeon. He was born in Sennett, New York, and attended Cornell University. In 1881 he received his M.D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Elliott was the doctor who diagnosed General U.S. Grant's final illness as epithelial cancer after examining the general. As a student and teacher of pathology during the early years of his career, he did considerable study in Europe, primarily in Vienna. From 1915 to 1935 he was assistant professor of clinical orthopedic surgery at his alma mater in New York City. He was also the attending orthopedic surgeon at St. Francis Hospital from 1910 to 1934. As a prolific and scholarly writer, his contributions to the field of pathology were notable, particularly his studies of arthritis. The work carried out by Dr. Elliott in this field spanned over twenty years and was among the first fully informative and scientifically valuable reports on this ailment. He also involved himself in a number of hobbies, including the violin, painting in oils, sculpture, and travel. During the First World War he was a member of the medical appeal board. He was also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He died in Sennett. He was married to Eleanor Paret in 1934.

Hiram Elliott (24 January 1857 - 17 December 1946); pioneer in psychiatry. He was born in Weston, King's County, Nova Scotia. After receiving his education at Toronto University and McGill University, Montreal, he interned at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and set up practice in New York City. He became interested in the subject of insanity and began to specialize in psychiatry rather than general medicine, taking several trips to Vienna, Munich and Heidelberg to study his specialty in the clinics there. As resident physician at a boys' reform school in Elmira, New York, he investigated the effects of diets on the boys at the institution, feeling that mental health must be influenced by the physical state. As chief of staff at the Marshall Sanitarium, Troy, New York, Dr. Elliott

worked with alcoholics and was one of the first doctors to feel that alcoholics should be treated as mentally ill patients, in need of psychiatric help. At Kings County Hospital, working in the men's ward, he put forth the theory that deviant criminal behavior was a result of an abnormal mentality which should be treated with psychiatric aid instead of punishment. Several of his theories of mental health are only beginning today to be accepted. He was married to Anna Dixon Bradbury on 9 January 1912. Elliott died in Worcester, Massachusetts.

John Elliott (22 April 1859 - 26 May 1925); artist of some renown. Born in Kent, England, John Elliott enjoyed an idyllic youth, traveling extensively in Europe and the Near East and being educated privately. His talent was evident at an early age and his formative instruction was under the tutelage of the portrait painter Carolus Duran. He became known for his work in murals and book illustration, but his real success was that of a portrait painter. His portrait of Julia Ward Howe was seen and admired by Queen Margarita of Italy, who subsequently commissioned Elliott to do a portrait of her husband King Humbert. Other works of repute include the mural *Diana of the Tides* now in the National Gallery, Washington, D.C., and *The Triumph of Time,* in the Boston public library. Among his many portraits, the red chalk drawing of Victor Chapman was awarded the Livingston Hunt prize. Elliott lived most of his life in Italy and was awarded various medals by the Italian government for his aid to the sufferers of the earthquake in Sicily and Calabria in 1908. He was married 7 February 1887 to Maud Howe, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, and died in Charleston, South Carolina.

William Frederick Elliott (29 April 1859 - 5 June 1927); lawyer and author like his father before him, Judge Byron Kosciusko Elliott. Educated at Butler University, Indiana, and the University of Michigan, Elliott practiced law with his father in Indianapolis, but was mainly renowned as a legal writer. His treatise on railroads ("Elliott on Railroads") is the best known work of its kind in America, as is his treatise entitled "Roads and Streets." His work on contracts is considered an authority in the field of jurisprudence, and he contributed definitive articles to many legal encyclopedias. He was married 7 June 1897 to Effie Marquardt, and their son Byron K. later became judge of the superior court of Marion county. Elliott died in Indianapolis, Indiana, the town of his birth.

Howard Elliott (6 December 1860 - 8 July 1928); railroad magnate.

Born in New York City, Howard Elliott was instrumental in the development of the railway system in America, holding an influential position in the history of American expansion. After graduating from Harvard University with a degree in civil engineering, Elliott began at the bottom working as a clerk for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. Over the next few years he advanced rapidly, filling the posts of clerk, cashier, assistant auditor, assistant treasurer, passenger agent and general freight agent. By 1901 he was appointed vice president of the Burlington system in charge of maintenance, operation and construction of all lines, which covered some 8,500 miles of road. While living in St. Louis, Missouri, at this time, he was offered a position with the management of the Louisiana Purchase, but declined the offer. In 1903 he was elected president and director of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, to take the position. From Northern Pacific he moved to the presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Line. There was some dispute that this company was engendering a monopoly, and the U.S. Justice Department threatened a suit. Elliott served on a special committee to reach a compromise, and a solution was reached that was acceptable to all concerned. During his tenure as president, he devised various methods of improvement in the systems of the line, but the strain of the position was overwhelming and he was forced to resign in 1917. Soon after, Northern Pacific offered the position of chairman of the board, and Elliott accepted. He served simultaneously on the Railroads' War Board, a committee designed to coordinate the efforts of private business and government interests in the drive to supply arms for World War I. Later Elliott strove to improve the transportation system and served on many boards, both private and governmental. The honorary degree of LL.D. was bestowed upon him by Middlebury College in 1916 and by Trinity College in 1924. He was married to Janet January on 12 October 1892 and had three children. Elliott died in Dennis, Massachusetts.

William Henry Elliott (15 December 1864 - 8 August 1926); manufacturer. Born in Nashville, Tennessee, William was the son of Henry Elliott, who had come to America in 1849 from Scotland and established himself as a successful businessman through the production of railroad frogs and switches. Young Elliott, after his graduation from military school, entered the business as a clerk in 1880 and was made president in 1921. In 1925 he sold the company (Elliott Frog and Switch Co.) to the Ramapo Ajax Corporation, but remained on the staff as director and vice

president. He was also a director of the Merchants Laclede National Bank and the Central States Life Insurance Company. He was married to Blanche Wilkerson on 20 November 1880, and they had one daughter, Virginia Elliott. He died in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Richard Nash Elliott (25 April 1873 - 21 March 1948); representative from Indiana. He was born near Connersville, Indiana, and attended the common schools there. He was admitted to the bar in 1896 after teaching school for three years and studying law. He began his practice in Connersville. From 1905 to 1908 he served as a member of the state house of representatives and also as the city attorney of Connersville. For eight years, beginning in 1907, he was the county attorney of Fayette County. In 1916 he was elected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Elected as a Republican to the Sixty-fifth Congress, he filled the vacancy caused by the death of Daniel W. Comstock. He was re-elected to the Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth Congresses and served from 1917 to 1927. He was once again elected to the Seventieth Congress, and retired after serving his term. He died in Connersville.

Robert Huger Elliot (5 October 1877 - 6 November 1948); art lecturer and educator. He was born in Sewanee, Tennessee. Known as Huger, he was graduated with a B.S. in architecture from Columbia University in 1900, and did further study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He served as instructor of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and at Harvard University, then went on to be director of the Rhode Island School of Design. After his years as a professor he began work in various museums, and was supervisor of educational work at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, principal of the Museum School of Industrial Art of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and finally became director of educational work at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, where he worked until his retirement in 1941. At the Metropolitan Elliott was influential in the shaping and expanding of the educational work of the museum, as well as achieving distinction as a lecturer on various subjects at the Metropolitan and other museums. He authored two books and several articles on art, and in 1941 was awarded the medal of excellence of Columbia University. Elliott was married on 3 June 1911 to Elizabeth Shippen Green. He died in Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

Harry (Charles) Elliott (19 August 1889 - 7 July 1948); writer and advertising executive. A descendant of James Elliott, who had come to

America from England in the 18th century, Harry Elliott was born in Denver, Colorado, the son of a civil and mining engineer. He started as a writer and editor while working on the staff of the *Daily Trojan,* the newspaper of the University of California. Receiving his B.A. from that institution in 1912, Elliott began work as a staff member of the Los Angeles *Times,* and went on to work in the advertising, editorial and management departments of several other California newspapers. Here he earned some knowledge of the field of advertising, and in 1919 organized his own agency, specializing in automotive and radio public relations and advertising. Handling the publicity for several of the earliest car races in California, Elliott gained prominence in the field of public relations. He was able to expand his operation, and opened branch offices in other West Coast cities. Besides his work in advertising, Elliott continued in the field of writing and for several years was automotive columnist for the San Francisco *Examiner,* as well as contributing a syndicated automobile column to forty or more newspapers throughout the country, During World War II Elliott served as a public relations officer for the U.S. Army Ordnance Department, based in San Francisco, and after the war began his own radio broadcast, featuring automotive news. Earlier, he was employed as the first Pacific Coast correspondent for CBS, handling radio press releases. Elliott was married 9 December 1922 to Franc Merchante. He died in San Rafael, California.

Clinton Andrew Elliott (24 September 1892 - 30 December 1956); physician. Born in Grassland, Alabama, Clinton Elliott was the son of a physician who followed family tradition, receiving his M.D. in 1922 from the Chicago Medical College at Washington Park Hospital, Chicago. From 1923 until the end of his life he practiced medicine and surgery at the Woodlawn Hospital, Chicago, becoming in 1952 president of the staff there. A member of many medical societies, Dr. Elliott was married in Chicago on 28 April 1923 to Gladys Marie Strandberg, with whom he had four children. He died in Chicago.

Clarence Kilgore Elliott (8 December 1904 - 10 March 1962); physician. Son of a farmer, Clarence Elliott was born in Wilber, Nebraska. He received his B.A. from the University of Nebraska and his M.D. from the University of Chicago. Dr. Elliott held various posts on hospital staffs and acted as a consultant. He also served as an adjunct professor of pedodontics and medicine at the University of Nebraska Medical School. Elliott designed a cardiac emergency kit containing a variety of drugs for

use in hospitals. He made use of this kit during his service in World War II while attached to Fleet Hospital 114 in the South Pacific. During his service he attained the rank of commander. He was married on 28 November 1934 to Ann Barney, and they had one son George Stuart Elliott. Elliott died in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he had lived and practiced medicine most of his life.

References

The following books are probably the best sources for locating biographical information during a genealogical investigation. Found in most libraries, they include thousands of short individual statements and data on prominent persons.

Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1928.

An excellent source for short biographies of members of the House and Senate. This directory includes every politician who served in Washington from the time of the Whigs and Federalists to the modern-day Republicans and Democrats. It is arranged alphabetically within each volume and usually gives the birth and death dates of the individuals, as well as a short biographical statement.

Johnson Allen, and Malone, Dumas, eds. *Dictionary of American Biography.* 20 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929-1936.

This set contains short biographies of prominent Americans who have contributed their talents to a number of fields of endeavor. It is multivolumed and arranged alphabetically within each volume. Included is information on members of Congress, lawyers, manufacturers, inventors, college presidents, and diplomats.

Kunitz, Stanley J., and Howard Haycroft, eds. *American Authors 1600-1900.* New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1938.

This is a biographical dictionary of American men of letters with 1,300 short sketches of authors, poets, playwrights, etc. The sketches are both interesting and informative and include lists of works.

National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. 63 vols. New York: James T. White & Co. 1891-1967.

This set contains short (running from several lines to one page) biographies of notables in American history. It is multivolumed and arranged alphabetically within each volume. The *Cyclopaedia* is an excellent source for thumbnail sketches of soldiers, statesmen, clergymen, and successful businessmen.

Willard, Frances E. and Livermore, Mary A. *A Woman of the Century.* Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton, 1893. Reprint. Detroit: Glae

Research, 1967.

Short biographies of prominent women. This is perhaps the most complete and authoritative source for information on distaff accomplishment. Women in such diverse fields as industry, motion pictures, education, and art are included.

7 place names

The American pioneer, like his colonial ancestors, maintained the pace of westward migration well into the nineteenth century. Far from civilization, he often established a homestead deep in the frontier wilderness. His nearest neighbor was miles distant, and visitors were rare. As time passed, however, the wilderness was tamed and other less-daring settlers populated the formerly-empty land.

New people brought a community with them, and in time communities sought an identity – a name. Many such communities took their name from the name of the man who first settled in the region, or who was a large land owner in the area, or even a man whom the community wished to honor for some reason.

The place names listed below are taken from *The Time Atlas of the World* and no doubt reflect any or all of the origins mentioned above.

Elliot: *Maryland*

Elliott: *Iowa*

Elliott: *North Dakota*

Elliott County: *Kentucky*

Elliot: *South Carolina*

Elliott: *Mississippi*

Elliott: *Washington*

Elliott Key: *Florida*

Elliottsville: *New York*

References

The following books will be helpful in the research of place names.

Bartholomew, (John) and Son, eds. *The Time Atlas of the World.* London: Times Newspapers, 1968.

Contains index of towns, rivers, mountains, etc. alphabetically, on a world-wide basis, as well as maps and other material.

Gannett, Henry. *American Names.* Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, c. 1947.

An alphabetic listing of place names with the name and position of the person commemorated.

The London Times. *Index-Gazetteer of the World.* London: The Times Publishing Co., 1965.

Very comprehensive; complete index of named towns, lakes, rivers, lighthouses, points, etc.

8 constructing the elliott family tree

Most Americans have the mistaken impression that it is very difficult, not to say impossible, to compile a satisfactory genealogy or history of their family. Assuming perhaps that their surname is too common or, conversely, that it is too rare, they believe that to complete the necessary research would require the services of an expensive research expert and a large investment of time.

The actual situation is in fact considerably less bleak than common knowledge would have it, and today many thousands of citizens are discovering to their everlasting delight that their family histories are opening up with great success.

You, as the reader of this book, have already made significant discoveries about your family history. Certainly your curiosity has been piqued, and it should be evident to you that the previous pages of this family record contain invaluable information for beginning your own study.

As a hobby, avocation, or just plain relaxing and educational pastime, the research and compilation of your family history is easily within your power. In fact, school-age children may in many cases complete much of the research themselves – and find a previously unrealized dimension of interest in American history in the process.

With these thoughts in mind, this last chapter and appended materials of the **Elliott** family has been organized to give specific assistance and suggestions for your own research. Principally, it consists of listings of

source materials, organizations, and reference books available at minimal or no cost. They will provide you with inestimable help. They also will help you realize just how easy the job will be.

The most important first step in beginning your genealogical research is obtaining expert advice. This advice may be had for the mere price of the effort required to visit the nearest public library. Consult and carefully read any one or all of the following books.

American Genealogical Research Institute. *A genealogical primer.* (Washington, D. C.: American Genealogical Research Institute, 1972)

Doane, Gilbert H. *Searching for your ancestors; the how and why of genealogy.* 3rd edition. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1960)

Everton, George B., Sr., ed. *The handy book for genealogists.* 6th rev. edition. (Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1971)

Jacobus, Donald L. *Genealogy as pastime and profession* 2nd edition. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1968)

Rubincam, Milton and Stephenson, Jean, eds. *Genealogical research methods and sources.* (Washington, D. C.: American Society of Genealogists, 1966)

Williams, Ethel W. *Know your ancestors; a guide to genealogical research.* (Rutland, Vermont: C. E. Tuttle Co., 1960)

If these books are unavailable to you, consult with the librarian for other books on the same subject which might be in your library. There are *many*, many books on genealogical research techniques. Those listed above are merely the most complete and authoritative.

Most books on genealogy and family history consist of summaries of various kinds of information and techniques required to do effective and efficient research. These include discussions on chronology, terminology, genealogical rules of evidence, and suggestions and hints for reading and understanding the many varieties of source materials. On the face, so much information seems extremely confusing and discouraging, but you are advised to consider it carefully for it is extremely helpful.

The best way to avoid much initial confusion is to start slowly. After

you have read what the authorities have to say, sit back and consider first the most available research source – your immediate family. Slowly and carefully begin to collect and examine such family documents as bibles, old correspondence, diaries, wills, baptismal certificates, and even your grandmother's needle-point. These documents may seem useless, but very often they contain an important name or date which will be of use at some later time.

As part of this initial effort it is a good idea to discuss your project with some older family member whose memory of the recent past may include stories and traditions about your ancestors. Genealogists usually take a very dim view of such family traditions, but occasionally they contain a grain of truth or a hint of reality which may suggest possible directions for your research.

This initial research is usually slow, but it is crucial, for it is the groundwork for all subsequent efforts. As you collect and examine these materials, keep a notebook handy to record any ideas or suggestions for further research which may come to you. And, above all, remember never to destroy or misplace material once you have it. It is a safe bet that whatever you do lose, you will need later.

As your initial research progresses, you will want to begin constructing a tentative family tree. This schematic outline of your ancestors will help you gauge your progress and at the same time allow you to pinpoint areas where you need more information.

As your family documentary sources become exhausted, you will find it necessary to progress to the many varieties of outside sources. These range from county deed books to United States census schedules. Given the range and number of these many kinds of sources, you may be inclined to forget the whole thing and leave your project for someone else. But, if you re-read the relevant parts of the books listed above and carefully consider the following discussions you will find that it is possible to pick your way through this maze with surprising efficiency. The important thing to remember is that more often than not the information you seek is available; you just have to ask the right person or look in the right place.

Among the many public records which have importance for family history, those which record vital statistics – births, deaths, and marriages – are at once the most useful and the hardest to find. With few exceptions, these records are held at the lowest level of government, usually city or county, and this is particularly true of records made before the early part of the twentieth century. It thus is necessary to contact the individual

public official responsible for these records and have him make a search for you. Fortunately this may be done by mail, and the fees, usually quite minimal, are set by law.

Appendix 2 in this book gives the address of the state agency in each state where you may write for this kind of information. If you need information from records made before 1900 or in some cases even before 1920, it is a good idea to request that your letter be forwarded to the appropriate city or county agency.

When engaging in this kind of research by mail, be as specific as possible in describing what you need. Also give a detailed description of the person for whom you are seeking records. Most agencies require the full name of the person in question, the sex and race, the month, day, and year of birth, death, or marriage, the place of residence at the time, and *importantly* the purpose for which the record is needed and your relationship to the person in question.*

Probate records *(i.e. wills and last testaments)* are another important vital record which should be investigated. They are especially useful since they often describe the relationships of the beneficiaries to the decedent. Unfortunately, they too are found only at the level of local government and thus require a specific inquiry. To save time and effort, you should check the listings in the *Handy Book for Genealogists* by George B. Everton, Sr. (listed previously), for the inventory of records available in each county in the United States. Once you have determined that the record probably exists, call or write the local county official given by Everton and discuss how you might go about making a search.**

In the same manner you should consider searching deed and county records which show legal transactions involving real estate and other property, and which also show family relationships.

Concurrent with your research of county records, you will want to start research also in the tremendous body of records held in the United States National Archives. These records include census schedules, immigrant arrival lists, United States military service records, and land-entry records for public land states.

* You may ask yourself, if I already know enough information to request such a search, why request it in the first place? The answer is twofold: first only verified vital records really place your research beyond the shadow of a doubt, and second, the verified record you receive may correct or add to information you already have.

** Another useful source for determining who to contact for these records is Noel C. Stevenson's *Search and Research: The Researcher's Handbook* (rev. ed. Salt Lake City; Desert Book Co., 1959).

As a starting point, write to the Government Printing Office (see Appendix 1 for address) and request the *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives* (National Archives publication no. 64-8). This booklet costs sixty-five cents and describes in detail the holdings of the National Archives and how you can make use of them. Though the Archives will not construct a genealogy for you, it will give due consideration to requests for information about specific individuals, providing, of course, that you can supply sufficient identifying information. There is a small fee for this service.

The holdings of the National Archives are enormous – well over 900,000 cubic feet – and for the most part available in original form only in Washington, D. C. However, because of the interest of many genealogists and family historians such as yourself, microfilm copies of the more popular records have been and are continually made available to individual citizens and libraries around the country. Since the research service of the National Archives in Washington is rather slow, you are advised to conduct your own research in a library near your home.

Once you have examined the booklet mentioned above and have decided that the record or information you seek may be found in some fairly specific archive, contact any of the libraries listed for your state in Appendix 2 of this book and inquire about the availability of the microfilm copy. If the microfilm is not available, you may consider buying it yourself, or you may request a search by the National Archives as described in the *Guide*. All information about holdings and search procedures in the National Archives are covered extensively in the *Guide*.

Many state and local libraries around the country also hold many different kinds of genealogical and historical reference sources which you will want to examine. Again refer to the listings in Appendix 2 for locations of these research materials. It is impossible to inventory here the wide variety of material available, but you may easily contact individual libraries and request this information.

In addition to the microfilms of archives and the various references mentioned above, state and local libraries hold published genealogies, unpublished genealogical manuscripts, local histories, states histories, and various kinds of state archives. They also have a wide range of general reference books on genealogical and historical subjects. You will want to examine much of this material.

A key reference book for such local and state collections is the *Checklist of Historical Records Survey Publications*, compiled during the Depres-

sion under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration and published in 1943. This book is essentially an inventory of town, county, state, and church archives in some forty states, and is available in practically every large library in the country. An examination of this book will suggest many previously unknown source materials.

In addition to the many libraries and other repositories of reference and research materials, you will find that there are numerous local and state-wide organizations of one kind or another which support and encourage genealogical research. Literally every state in the Union has a genealogical society and most have many more.

For you, the amateur genealogist, such organizations are a great help in that they bring together other people with similar interests and similar research problems. Through periodic meetings, newsletters, special publications, directories, and other activities, a wealth of genealogical information is given and shared. Since these organizations generally have no permanent address, they may best be contacted by inquiring at your local library.

As you move ahead in your research and as your family tree becomes more and more definite, you may find that by virture of your particular family history, you are qualified for membership in one or more of the many hereditary-patriotic organizations listed in Appendix 3. If such is the case, you may wish to inquire about specific requirements for admittance. The benefits of such membership vary, but in general these organizations seek to preserve the spirit and memory of a particular event, historical period, or ethnic group. Usually, they also have an educational, as well as social, function.

As the foregoing suggests, the successful and efficient development of your family history is not a difficult proposition. The only requirements are curiosity and time – two things which you have already shown by buying and reading this book.

However, in the rare case in which you doubt your ability or interest in undertaking such a project, consider this: among the several thousand references to individuals of the Elliott family in the pages of this book, there are untold numbers of your ancestors. A veteran of the Civil War perhaps, or a patriot in the American Revolution. Most probably even an emigrant colonist. Much research has already been done for you; the groundwork has been laid. It remains for you to fit the pieces together in a coherent form, to make real what is now a suggestion.

As you move far afield in time and place, you will see a picture developing as clear and lifelike as if it were playing out before you. This

picture is the reward for your efforts, the prize implicit in your purchase of this small book. And it is a prize all the more valued since you and your children are a vital extension of the story. Not only will you reap benefits, but those who follow will thank you for your efforts.

appendixes

APPENDIX 1

Research and Reference Sources in the Federal Government

The following sources of genealogical materials may prove useful in your research.

Various kinds of general information booklets, bibliographies, and checklists published by government agencies are available from the

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Free catalogs of materials are available upon request.

General information about U.S. Archives and information about specific individuals in those archives is available from the

National Archives and Records Service
NNC
Washington, D.C. 20408

However before using this service, you are advised to obtain the *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives* from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. It will help immeasurably to speed your requests for help from this source.

Several kinds of bibliographies and reading lists on genealogical subjects are available from the

U.S. Library of Congress
Local History and Genealogy Division
Annex Building
Washington, D.C. 20540

Because of staff limitations, the library of Congress is unable to do individual family genealogies and histories. As time permits, they will make searches of their large collections for specific titles or references. The great value of this source accrues to those who are fortunate enough to visit Washington and research this collection in person.

APPENDIX 2

Research and Reference Sources in the United States

The following is an inclusive listing of various genealogical and historical research sources in each of the fifty states. For each individual state, this list shows the state agencies which provide records of vital statistics – births, deaths, and marriages – an agency or private organization which has general information on a variety of questions relating to research, and supplementary listing of libraries which have genealogical collections and materials.

In general, requests for information or searches in vital records, if sent to the state agency given here, will be forwarded to the appropriate local or county agency. However, to save time and insure success, it is best to make inquiries directly to the appropriate local agency, should such agency be so indicated in this listing. The fees for searches in these vital records vary widely from state to state, and thus have not been given here. As a general rule, it is best to request information about search procedures and fees *before* requesting the actual search.

Finally be aware of the fact that many states have a separate category of "delayed birth registrations." This catagory includes births which occurred before birth registrations were required or births which were not registered at the time they occurred for many and varied reasons. If you suspect that the information you seek may fall in this category, be sure to request a special search of this separate registration file.

The libraries and archival repositories, as well as the state agencies for history, listed in this appendix vary widely as to the nature of their col-

lections and procedures for research. A preliminary inquiry or visit may, thus, help you to gain a clearer understanding of what to expect from them when and as your research requirements develop.

ALABAMA

For birth and death records since 1 January 1908, contact:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Public Health
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

For marriage records since August 1936, contact:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Public Health
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

For marriage records contact:
Probate Judge in county where license was issued

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Alabama Department of Archives and History
624 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Other libraries include:
Mobile Public Library
Special Collections Division
701 Government Street
Mobile, Alabama 36602

ALASKA

For birth and death records, since 1913, contact:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
Department of Health and Welfare
Pouch "H"
Juneau, Alaska 99801

For marriage records, since 1913, contact:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
Department of Health and Welfare
Pouch "H"
Juneau, Alaska 99801

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Alaska Historical Library
Pouch "G"

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Other libraries include:
Alaska State Museum
Pouch "F.M."
Subport
Juneau, Alaska 99801

ARIZONA

For birth and death records, since 1 July 1909, contact:*
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
P. O. Box 6820
Phoenix, Arizona 85005

For marriage records, contact:
Clerk of Superior Court in county where license was issued

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Arizona State Department of Library and Archives
Third Floor
State Capitol
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Other library sources include:
Walter C. Cox Foundation Library
1701 North Eleventh Street
P. O. Box 5167
Tucson, Arizona 85703

*State office also has abstracts of records before that date.

ARKANSAS

For birth and death records, since 1 February 1914, contact:*
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

*For marriage records, since 1917,** contact:*
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Arkansas History Commission
Old State House
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Other libraries include:

Little Rock Public Library
700 Louisiana Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 *or*

Pine Bluff and Jefferson County
Public Library
200 East Eighth Avenue
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601

*State Office also has some records for Little Rock and Fort Smith from 1881.
**For records before 1917, contact County Clerk in county where license was issued.

CALIFORNIA

For birth and death records, since 1 July 1900, contact:*

Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Public Health
1927 Thirteenth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

For marriage records, contact:

Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Public Health
744 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

California Historical Society
2090 Jackson Street
San Francisco, California 94109 *or*

Conference of California Historical Societies
University of the Pacific
Stockton, California 95204

Other libraries include:

- Los Angeles Public Library, History Department
  Genealogy Room
  630 West Fifth Street
  Los Angeles, California 90017
- Pasadena Public Library
  185 East Walnut Street
  Pasadena, California 91101

- Pomona Public Library
  625 South Garey Avenue
  P. O. Box 2271
  Pomona, California 91766
- California State Library
  California Collection
  Library-Courts Building
  P.O. Box 2037
  Sacramento, California 95809
- San Diego Public Library
  820 E Street
  San Diego, California 92101
- San Francisco Public Library
  Department of Rare Books and Special Collections
  Civic Center
  San Francisco, California 94102

*For records before that date, contact County Recorder in county where birth or death occurred.

COLORADO

For birth and death records, since 1 January 1907, contact:*
Records and Statistics Section
Colorado Department of Health
4210 East Eleventh Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

For marriage records, contact:
Records and Statistics Section
Colorado Department of Health
4210 East Eleventh Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203

Other libraries include:

- Colorado State Archives
  1530 Sherman
  Denver, Colorado 80203
- Denver Public Library
  1357 Broadway
  Denver, Colorado 80203
- Pikes Peak Regional District Library
  Reference Department
  20 West Kiowa Street
  Colorado Springs, Colorado 80902

*For records before that date, contact Registar in county where birth or death occurred.

CONNECTICUT

For birth and death records since 1 July 1897, contact:*
Public Health Statistics Section
State Department of Health
79 Elm Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

*For marriage records since 1 July 1897,** contact:*
Public Health Statistics Section
State Department of Health
79 Elm Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Connecticut Historical Society and Library
1 Elizabeth Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06105 *or*
Connecticut League of Historical Studies
114 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut 06510

Other libraries include:

- Greenwich Library
  101 West Putnam Avenue
  Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
- Connecticut State Library
  231 Capitol Avenue
  Hartford, Connecticut 06115
- Godfrey Memorial Library
  134 Newfield Street
  Middletown, Connecticut 06457
- New Canaan Historical Society Library
  13 Oenoke Ridge
  New Canaan, Connecticut 06480
- New Haven Colony Historical Society Library
  114 Whitney Avenue
  New Haven, Connecticut 06510
- New London County Historical Society Library
  11 Blinman Street
  New London, Connecticut 06320
- Cyrenium H. Booth Memorial Library
  Newton, Connecticut 06470
- Otis Library
  261 Main Street
  Box 1158
  Norwich, Connecticut 06360

- West Hartford Public Library
  20 East Main Street
  West Hartford, Connecticut 06107

*For records before that date, contact Registar of Vital Statistics in town or city where birth or death occurred.
**For records before that date, contact Registar of Vital Statistics in place where license was issued.

DELAWARE

For birth and death records since 1881 and between 1861-1863, contact:

Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Board of Health
State Health Building
Dover, Delaware 19901

For marriage records, contact:

Bureau of Vital Statistics
Division of Physical Health
Department of Health and Social Services
State Health Building
Dover, Delaware 19901

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Public Archives Commission
Hall of Records
Dover, Delaware 19901 *or*

Historical Society of Delaware
Sixth and Market Streets
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

Other libraries include:

Wilmington Institute Free Library
Tenth and Market Streets
Wilmington, Delaware 19081

FLORIDA

For birth and death records since January 1917 (and some before), contact:

Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Board of Health
P. O. Box 210
Jacksonville, Florida 32201

For marriage records since 6 June 1917, contact:*

Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Board of Health

P. O. Box 210
Jacksonville, Florida 32201

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Florida Board of Archives and History
401 East Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301 *or*
Florida Historical Studies
University of South Florida Library
Tampa, Florida 33620

Other libraries include:

- Jacksonville Public Library System
  122 North Ocean Street
  Jacksonville, Florida 32202
- Miami Public Library
  1 Biscayne Blvd. North
  Miami, Florida 33132
- Albertson Public Library
  165 East Central Blvd.
  Orlando, Florida 32801
- Florida State Library
  Supreme Court Building
  Tallahassee, Florida 32304
- Palm Beach County Historical Society Library
  Whitehall Way
  Palm Beach, Florida 33480
- St. Augustine Historical Society Library
  271 Charlotte Street
  St. Augustine, Florida 32084

*For records before that date, contact County Judge in county where license was issued.

GEORGIA

For birth and death records since 1 January 1919, contact:*
Vital Records Service
State Department of Public Health
47 Trinity Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

For marriage records, write:
Vital Records Service
State Department of Public Health

47 Trinity Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Georgia Department of Archives and History
330 Capital Avenue, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334 *or*

Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Other libraries include:

- Georgia State Library
  301 State Judicial Building
  Capital Hill Station
  Atlanta, Georgia 30334
- Atlanta Public Library
  Reference Department
  126 Carnegie Way
  Atlanta, Georgia 30303
- Georgia Historical Society Library
  501 Whitaker Street
  Savannah, Georgia 31401

*For records before that date in Atlanta or Savannah, contact County Health Department.

HAWAII

For birth and death records, since 1853, contact:
Research and Statistics Office
State Department of Health
P. O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

For marriage records, contact:
Research and Statistics Office
State Department of Health
P. O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96803

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Hawaiian Historical Society
560 Kawaiahao Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96803

Other libraries include:
Public Archives Library
Iolani Palace Grounds
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

IDAHO

For birth and death records since 1911, contact:*
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Boise, Idaho 83701

*For marriage records since 1947,** contact:*
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Boise, Idaho 83701

For general information on genealogical archives and records, write:
Idaho State Historical Society and Library
610 North Julia Davis Drive
Boise, Idaho 83706

*For records between 1907-1911, contact County Recorder in county where birth or death occurred.
**For records before that date, contact County Recorder in county where license was issued.

ILLINOIS

For birth and death records since 1 January 1916, contact:*
Bureau of Statistics
State Department of Public Health
Springfield, Illinois 62706

*For marriage records since 1 January 1962,** contact:*
Bureau of Statistics
State Department of Public Health
Springfield, Illinois 62706

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Illinois State Historical Society and Library
Centennial Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Other libraries include:

Newberry Library
60 West Walton
Chicago, Illinois 60610

*For records before that date contact County Clerk in county where birth or death occurred.
**For records before that date, contact County Clerk in county where license was issued.

INDIANA

For birth and death records since 1 October 1907 and 1900 respectively, contact:*

Division of Vital Records
State Board of Health
1330 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

For marriage records, contact:

Division of Vital Records
State Board of Health
1330 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Indiana Historical Society and Library
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 *or*

Indiana Historical Bureau
State Library and Historical Building
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Other libraries include:

- Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County
  900 Webster Street
  Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802
- Franklin Public Library
  Madison and Home Avenue
  Franklin, Indiana 46131
- Indianapolis Marion County Public Library
  40 East St. Clair Street
  Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
- Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library
  222 North Seventh Street
  Terre Haute, Indiana 47807

*For records before those dates, contact Health Officer in town or county where birth and death occurred.

IOWA

For birth and deuth records since 1 July 1880, contact:
Division of Records and Statistics
State Department of Health
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

For marriage records, contact:
Division of Records and Statistics
State Department of Health
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
State Historical Society of Iowa Library
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Other libraries include:

- Iowa Historical and Genealogical Library
  Department of History and Archives
  East Twelfth Street and Grand Avenue
  Des Moines, Iowa 50319
- Oskaloosa Public Library
  South Market and Second Avenue West
  Oskaloosa, Iowa 52577
- Sioux City Public Library
  705 Sixth Street
  Sioux City, Iowa 55105
- Waterloo Public Library
  Fifth and Mulberry Streets
  Waterloo, Iowa 50703
- Gibson Memorial Library
  310 North Maple
  Creston, Iowa 50801

KANSAS

For birth and death records since 1 July 1911, contact:*
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Topeka, Kansas 66612

*For marriage records since May 1913,** contact:*
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Topeka, Kansas 66612

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Kansas State Historical Society and Library
120 West Tenth Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Other libraries include:
Kansas City Public Library
625 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101 *or*
Wichita Public Library
223 South Main Street
Wichita, Kansas 67202

*For records before that date, contact County Clerk in county where birth or death occurred.
**For records before that date, contact Probate Judge in county where license was issued.

KENTUCKY

For birth and death records since 1 January 1911 (and before in Louisville and Lexington), contact:
Office of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

For marriage records since 1 July 1958, contact:*
Office of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Kentucky Historical Society
Old State House
P. O. Box H
Frankfurt, Kentucky 40601

Other libraries include:
- Filson Club Library
  118 West Breckenridge Street
  Louisville, Kentucky 40203
- Henderson Public Library
  101 South Main Street
  Henderson, Kentucky 42420

- John Fox Memorial Library
  Duncan Tavern Street
  Paris, Kentucky 40361
- Lexington Public Library
  251 West Second Street
  Lexington, Kentucky 40361
- Louisville Free Public Library
  Fourth and York Streets
  Louisville, Kentucky 40203

*For records before that date, contact Clerk of Court in county where license was issued.

LOUISIANA

For birth and death records since 1 July 1914, contact:
Division of Public Health Statistics
State Board of Health
P.O. Box 60630
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160

For birth and death records since 1790 and 1803 respectively in the City of New Orleans only, contact:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
City Health Department
1W03 City Hall, Civic Center
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

For marriage records, contact:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
City Health Department
1W03 City Hall, Civic Center
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

For marriage records in the City of New Orleans only, contact:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
City Health Department
1W03 City Hall, Civic Center
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Louisiana Historical Association
Box 44222 – Capital Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Other libraries include:
- Louisiana State Library
  State Capital Grounds

760 North Third Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

- East Baton Rouge Parish Library
  700 Laurel Street
  Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802
- Ouchita Parish Public Library
  1800 Stubbs Avenue
  Monroe, Louisiana 71201
- Shreve Memorial Library
  400 Edwards Street
  P. O. Box 1523
  Shreveport, Louisiana 71102

MAINE

For birth and death records since 1892, contact:*
Office of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health and Welfare
State House
Augusta, Maine 04330

For marriage records, contact:
Office of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health and Welfare
State House
Augusta, Maine 04330

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Maine Historical Society
485 Congress Street
Portland, Maine 04111

Other libraries include:
Maine State Library and Archives
State House
Augusta, Maine 04330 *or*
Bangor Public Library
145 Harlow Street
Bangor, Maine 04401

*For records before that date, contact Town Clerk where birth or death occurred.

MARYLAND

For birth and death records since 1898, contact:
Division of Vital Records
State Department of Health

State Office Building
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

For birth and death records since 1875 in the city of Baltimore only, write:

Bureau of Vital Records
City Health Department
Municipal Office Building
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

For marriage records since 1 June 1952, contact:*

Division of Vital Records
State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
State Office Building
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Maryland Historical Society
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Other libraries include:

- Maryland Hall of Records Commission Library
  College Avenue and St. John's Street
  Annapolis, Maryland 21401
- Maryland State Library
  Court of Appeals Building
  P. O. Box 191
  Annapolis, Maryland 21404
- Enoch Pratt Free Library
  400 Cathedral Street
  Baltimore, Maryland 20201

*For records before that date, contact Clerk of Circuit Court in county where license was issued or clerk of court of Common Pleas in Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS

For birth and death records since 1841, contact:*

Registar of Vital Statistics
272 State House
Boston, Massachusetts 02133

For birth and death records since 1639 in the City of Boston only, contact:

City Registar
Registry Division
Health Department
Room 705, City Hall Annex
Boston, Massachusetts 02133

For marriage records since 1841, contact:
Registar of Vital Statistics
272 State House
Boston, Massachusetts 02133

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Massachusetts Historical Society
1154 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02115 *or*
Bay State Historical League
8 Capon Road
Braintree, Massachusetts 02184

Other libraries include:

- The Jones Library
  Amity Street
  Amherst, Massachusetts 01002
- Beverly Historical Society
  Charles W. Galloupe Memorial Library
  117 Cabot Street
  Beverly, Massachusetts 01915
- Boston Public Library
  Copley Square
  P. O. Box 286
  Boston, Massachusetts 02117
- Massachusetts State Library
  State House
  Boston, Massachusetts 02133
- New England Historic Genealogical Society Library
  101 Newbury Street
  Boston, Massachusetts 02116
- Cambridge Public Library
  449 Broadway
  Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
- Haverhill Public Library
  99 Main Street
  Haverhill, Massachusetts 01830
- Lynn Public Library
  5 North Common Street
  Lynn, Massachusetts 01902

- Berkshire Athenaeum
  44 Bank Row
  Pittsfield, Massachusetts 01201
- Essex Institute
  James Duncan Phillips Library
  132-134 Essex Street
  Salem, Massachusetts 01970
- Westfield Athenaeum
  6 Elm Street
  Westfield, Massachusetts 01085
- American Antiquarian Society Library
  Salisbury Street and Park Avenue
  Worcester, Massachusetts 01609

*For records before that date, contact Town Clerk in place where birth or death occurred.

MICHIGAN

For birth and death records since 1867, contact:
Vital Records Section
Michigan Department of Health
3500 North Logan Street
Lansing, Michigan 48914

For marriage records since 1867, contact:
Vital Records Section
Michigan Department of Health
3500 North Logan Street
Lansing, Michigan 48914

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Historical Society of Michigan
2117 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Other libraries include:

- Detroit Public Library
  5201 Woodward Avenue
  Detroit, Michigan 48202
- Grand Rapids Public Library
  Michigan Genealogy Department
  Library Plaza, N.E.
  Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502
- Herrick Public Library
  300 River Avenue
  Holland, Michigan 49423

- State Archives and Library
  Michigan Historical Commission
  3405 North Logan Street
  Lansing, Michigan 49818
- Michigan State Library
  735 East Michigan Avenue
  Lansing, Michigan 48913

MINNESOTA

For birth and death records since January 1900, contact:
Section of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
350 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

For marriage records, contact:
Section of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
717 Delaware Street, S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Minnesota Historical Society and Library
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Other libraries include:
Minneapolis Public Library
300 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401 *or*
St. Paul Public Library
90 West Fourth Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

MISSISSIPPI

For birth and death records since 1 November 1912, contact:
Division of Public Health Statistics
State Board of Health
P. O. Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

For marriage records since January 1926, contact:*
Vital Records Registration Unit
State Board of Health
P. O. Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Mississippi State Department of Archives and History
P. O. Box 571
War Memorial Building
120 North State Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Other libraries include:

Evans Memorial Library
Aberdeen, Mississippi 39730 *or*
Lauren Rogers Library and Museum of Art
Fifth Avenue and Seventh Street
P. O. Box 1108
Laurel, Mississippi 39440

*For records before that date, contact Circuit Clerk in county where license was issued.

MISSOURI

For birth and death records since January 1910, contact:*

Vital Records
Division of Health
State Department of Public Health and Welfare
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

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*For marriage records since July 1948,** contact:*

Vital Records
Division of Health
State Department of Public Health and Welfare
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

State Historical Society of Missouri
University Library Building
Hitt and Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri 55201

Other libraries include:

- Kansas City Public Library
  311 East Twelfth Street
  Kansas City, Missouri 64152
- Concordia Historical Institute
  301 Demun Avenue
  St. Louis, Missouri 63105

- St. Louis Public Library
  1031 Olive Street
  St. Louis, Missouri 63103

*For records in St. Louis or Kansas City contact City Health Department.
**For records before that date, contact Recorder of Deeds in county where license was issued.

MONTANA

For birth and death records since 1907, contact:
Division of Records and Statistics
State Department of Health
Helena, Montana 59601

For marriage records since July 1943, contact:*
Division of Records and Statistics
State Department of Health
Helena, Montana 59601

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Montana Historical Society
225 North Roberts Street
Helena, Montana 59601

Other libraries include:

- Parmly Billings Memorial Library
  Montana and 29th Streets
  Billings, Montana 59101
- Butte Free Public Library
  106 West Broadway Street
  Butte, Montana 59701
- Missoula Public Library
  Pine and Pattee Streets
  Missoula, Montana 59801

*For records before that date, contact Clerk of District Court where license was issued.

NEBRASKA

For birth and death records, contact:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
State Capitol
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

For marriage records since January 1909, contact:*
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health

State Capitol
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Nebraska State Historical Society
1500 R Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

Other libraries include:

- Alliance Public Library
  202 West Fourth Street
  Alliance, Nebraska 69301
- Grand Island Public Library
  321 West Second Street
  Grand Island, Nebraska 68801
- Lincoln Public Library
  136 South Fourteenth Street
  Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
- Omaha Public Library
  Nineteenth and Harney Streets
  Omaha, Nebraska 68102

*For records before that date, contact County Court where license was issued.

NEVADA

For birth and death records since 1 July 1911, contact:*
Department of Health, Welfare, and Rehabilitation
Division of Health
Section of Vital Statistics
Carson City, Nevada 89701

For marriage records, contact:
County Recorder in county where license was issued

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Nevada State Historical Society and Library
P. O. Box 1129
Reno, Nevada 89504

Other libraries include:
City Library of Las Vegas
400 East Mesquite Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

*For records before that date, contact County Recorder in county where birth or death occurred.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For birth and death records, contact:
Department of Health and Welfare
Division of Public Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
61 South Spring Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

For marriage records, contact:
Department of Health and Welfare
Division of Public Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
61 South Spring Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
New Hampshire Historical Society and Library
30 Park Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Other libraries include:
New Hampshire State Library
20 Park Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03302 *or*
City Library
405 Pine Street
Manchester, New Hampshire 03104

NEW JERSEY

For birth and death records since June 1878, contact:
State Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
P. O. Box 1540
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

For marriage records since June 1878, contact:
State Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
P. O. Box 1540
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

For any vital records before 1878, contact:
Archives and History Bureau
State Library Division
State Department of Education
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

New Jersey Historical Society
230 Broadway
Newark, New Jersey 07104

Other libraries include:

- Free Public Library
  Illinois and Pacific Avenues
  Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401
- Monmouth County Historical Association
  Museum and Library
  70 Court Street
  Freehold, New Jersey 07728
- Morristown Library
  Miller Road and South Street
  Morristown, New Jersey 07960
- Planfield Public Library
  Eighth Street and Park Avenue
  Plainfield, New Jersey 07060
- New Jersey State Library
  Archives and History Bureau
  185 West State Street
  Trenton, New Jersey 08625

NEW MEXICO

For birth and death records, contact:

Vital Records
New Mexico Health and Social Services Department
PERA Building
Room 118
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

For marriage records, contact:

County Clerk in county where license was issued

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Museum of New Mexico
P. O. Box 2087
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Other libraries include:

New Mexico State Library Commission
301 Don Gasper
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87051 *or*
Albuquerque Public Library
423 East Central Avenue
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87101

NEW YORK

For birth and death records since 1880, contact:*

Bureau of Vital Records
State Department of Health
Albany, New York 12208

For birth and death records in Borough of Bronx, City of New York only, contact:

Bureau of Records and Statistics
Department of Health of New York City
1826 Arthur Avenue
Bronx, New York 10457

For birth and death records in Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York only, contact:

County Clerk, Kings County
Historical Division
260 Adams Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201 *or*

Bureau of Records and Statistics
Department of Health of New York City
295 Flatbush Avenue Extension
Brooklyn, New York 11201

For birth and death records in Borough of Manhatten, City of New York only, contact:

Bureau of Records and Statistics
Department of Health of New York City
125 Worth Street
New York, New York 10013

For birth and death records in the Borough of Queens, City of New York only, contact:

Bureau of Records and Statistics
Department of Health of New York City
90-37 Parsons Blvd.
Jamaica, New York 11432

For birth and death records in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York only, contact:

Bureau of Records and Statistics
Department of Health of New York City
51 Stuyvesant Place
St. George, Staten Island
New York 10301

For marriage records, contact:

Bureau of Vital Records
State Department of Health
Albany, New York 12208

For marriage records in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York only, contact:

Office of City Clerk
1780 Grand Concourse
Bronx, New York 11201

For marriage records in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York only, contact:

Office of City Clerk
Municipal Building
Brooklyn, New York 11201

For marriage records in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York only, contact:

Office of City Clerk
Municipal Building
New York, New York 10007

For marriage records in the Borough of Queens, City of New York only, contact:

Office of City Clerk
120-55 Queens Blvd.
Borough Hall Station
Jamaica, New York 11424

For marriage records in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York only, contact:

Office of City Clerk
Borough Hall
St. George, Staten Island
New York 10301

For general information on genealogical archives and recrods, contact:

New York State Historical Association
Lake Road
Cooperstown, New York 13326

Other libraries include:

- Long Island Historical Society and Library
  128 Pierrepont Street
  Brooklyn, New York 11201
- Newburgh Free Library
  100 Grand Street
  Newburgh, New York 12550

- Holland Society of New York, Library
  15 William Street
  New York, New York 10005
- New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library
  122-126 East 58th Street
  New York, New York 10022
- The New York Historical Society Library
  170 Central Park West
  New York, New York 10024
- New York Public Library
  American History and Genealogy Division
  Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street
  New York, New York 10018
- Smithtown Public Library
  East Main Street
  Smithtown, New York 11787
- Syracuse Public Library
  335 Montgomery Street
  Syracuse, New York 13202

*For records before 1880 and before 1914 in Albany, Buffalo, and Yonkers, contact Registar of Vital Statistics in city where birth or death occurred.

NORTH CAROLINA

For birth and death records since 1 October 1913, contact:
Public Health Statistics Section
State Board of Health
P. O. Box 2091
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

For marriage records since 1 January 1962, contact:*
Public Health Statistics Section
State Board of Health
P. O. Box 2091
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
State Department of Archives and History
P. O. Box 1881
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

Other libraries include:
- Pack Memorial Public Library
  Pack Square
  Ashville, North Carolina 28801
- North Carolina State Library
  Salisbury and Edenton Streets

P. O. Box 2889
Raleigh, North Carolina

- Smathers National Memorial Collections of Genealogical Records
  Haywood County Public Library
  Boyd Avenue
  Waynesville, North Carolina 28786

*For records before that date, contact Registar of Deeds in county where marriage was performed.

NORTH DAKOTA

For birth and death records since 1 July 1893, contact:
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

For marriage records, contact:
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
State Historical Society of North Dakota
Liberty Memorial Building
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Other libraries include:

- North Dakota State Library Commission
  High 83
  Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
- Fargo Public Library
  120 Third Street North
  Fargo, North Dakota 58102
- Grand Forks Public Library
  423 First Avenue North
  Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201
- Minot Public Library
  516 Second Avenue, S.W.
  Minot, North Dakota 58701

OHIO

For birth and death records since 20 December 1908, contact:*
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
G-20 State Department Building
Columbus, Ohio 43215

For marriage records, contact:

Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
G-20 State Department Building
Columbus, Ohio 43215

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Ohio Historical Society
North High Street and 15th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43210

Other libraries include:

- Pickaway County District Public Library
  165 East Main Street
  Circleville, Ohio 43113
- Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County
  Eighth and Vine Streets
  Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
- Cleveland Public Library
  History, Biography, and Travel Department
  325 Superior Avenue
  Cleveland, Ohio 44114
- Western Reserve Historical Society Library
  10825 East Blvd.
  Cleveland, Ohio 44106
- Dayton and Montgomery County Library
  215 East Third Street
  Dayton, Ohio 45402
- Rutherford B. Hayes Library
  1337 Hayes Avenue
  Freemont, Ohio 43420
- Free Public Library
  1320 First Avenue
  Middletown, Ohio 45042
- Toledo Public Library
  325 Michigan Street
  Toledo, Ohio 43624

*For records before that date, contact Probate Court in county where birth or death occurred.

OKLAHOMA

For birth and death records since October 1908, contact:

Division of Statistics
State Department of Health
3400 North Eastern
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

For marriage records, contact:
Clerk of Court in county where license was issued

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Oklahoma Historical Society
Historical Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Other libraries include:
Oklahoma State Library
109 Capitol
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105 *or*
Tulsa City-County Library
400 Civic Center
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

OREGON

For birth and death records, since July 1903, contact:*
Vital Statistics Section
State Board of Health
P. O. Box 231
Portland, Oregon 97207

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*For marriage records since January 1970,** contact:*
Vital Statistics Section
State Board of Health
P. O. Box 231
Portland, Oregon 97207

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Oregon Historical Society
1230 S. W. Park Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97205

Other libraries include:
Multnamah County Library
801 S.W. 10th Street
Portland, Oregon 97205 *or*
Oregon State Archives and Library
State Library Building
Salem, Oregon 97310

*For records before 1915 in Portland, contact Bureau of Health, Portland, Oregon 97107.
**For records before that date, contact County Clerk in county where license was issued.

PENNSYLVANIA

For birth and death records since 1 January 1906, contact:*
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Health and Welfare Building
P. O. Box 90
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

For marriage records, contact:
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Health and Welfare Building
P. O. Box 90
Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania 17120

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
William Penn Memorial Museum
P. O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108

Other libraries include:
Pennsylvania State Library
Genealogy Section
Educational Building
P. O. Box 1601
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126 *or*
City History Society of Pennsylvania Library
4237 Sansom Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

*For records before that date, contact Registar of Wills, Orphans Court, in the county where the birth or death occurred.

RHODE ISLAND

For birth and death records since 1853 contact:*
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
State Office Building
Room 351
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

*For marriage records since 1853,** contact:*
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
State Office Building

Room 353
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Rhode Island Historical Society
52 Powell Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Other libraries include:
Providence Public Library
229 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903 *or*

Westerly Public Library
Broad Street
P. O. Box 356
Westerly, Rhode Island 02891

*For records before that date, contact town clerk in town where birth or death occurred.
**For records before that date, contact Town Clerk in town where marriage was performed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

For birth and death records since 1 January 1915, contact:*
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Board of Health
Sims Building
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

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*For marriage records since 1 July 1950,** contact:*
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Board of Health
Sims Building
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Other libraries include:
Free Library
404 King Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29407

*For earlier records in Charleston, Newberry City, or Florence City, contact the respective County Health Department.
**For records between 1911-1950, contact Probate Judge in County where license was issued.

SOUTH DAKOTA

For birth and death records, contact:
Division of Public Health Statistics
State Department of Health
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

For marriage records since 1 July 1905, contact:*
Division of Public Health Statistics
State Department of Health
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
South Dakota Historical Society and Library
Memorial Building
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

Other libraries include:
Alexander Mitchell Public Library
21 Sixth Avenue, S.E.
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401 *or*
Carnegie Free Public Library
Tenth and Dakota Streets
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57102

*For records before that date contact Clerk of Courts in county where license was issued.

TENNESSEE

For birth and death records since 1 January 1914, contact:*
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Public Health
Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

*For marriage records since July 1945,** contact:*
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Public Health
Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Tennessee Historical Commission
State Library and Archives Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Other libraries include:

Chattanooga Public Library
Historical Collections
601 McCallie Avenue
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402 *or*
Memphis Public Library
Cossitt-Goodwyn Libraries
33 South Front Street
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

*State office also has records for Nashville from July 1881, for Knoxville from July 1881, and for Chattanooga from January 1882.

**For records before that date, contact County Court Clerk in County where license was issued.

TEXAS

For birth and death records, contact:

Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
410 East Fifth Street
Austin, Texas 78701

For marriage records, contact:

County Clerk in county where license was issued

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Texas State Historical Association
Box 8059
University Station
Austin, Texas 78712

Other libraries include:

- Jay-Rollins Library
  McMurry College
  McMurry Station
  Abilene, Texas 79605
- Tyrrell Public Library
  695 Pearl Street
  Beaumont, Texas 77704
- Dallas Public Library
  1954 Commerce Street
  Dallas, Texas 75201
- Fort Worth Public Library
  Ninth and Throckmorton Streets
  Fort Worth, Texas 76106

- Houston Public Library
  Historical Room
  500 McKinney Avenue
  Houston, Texas 77002
- San Antonio Public Library
  History, Social Science and General Reference Department
  210 West Market
  San Antonio, Texas 78205

UTAH

For birth and death records since 1905, contact:*

Division of Vital Statistics
Utah State Department of Health
44 Medical Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84113

For marriage records, contact:

County Clerk in county where the license was issued

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Utah State Historical Society and Library
603 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

Other libraries include:

Genealogical Society of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
and Library
107 South Main Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

*For records between 1890-1904 in Salt Lake City or Ogden contact City Board of Health.

VERMONT

For birth and death records, contact:

Secretary of State
Vital Records Department
State House
Montpellier, Vermont 05602

For marriage records since 1857, contact:*

Secretary of State
Vital Records Department
State House
Montpellier, Vermont 05602

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Vermont Historical Society and Library
State Administration Building
Montpellier, Vermont 05602

Other libraries include:

Bennington Museum and Library
West Main Street
Barrington, Vermont 05201

*For records before that date, contact Town Clerk in town where license was issued.

VIRGINIA

For birth and death records between January 1858-December 1896 and since 4 June 1912, contact:*

Bureau of Vital Records and Statistics
State Department of Health
James Madison Building
P. O. Box 1000
Richmond, Virginia 23208

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*For death records since 1853,** contact:*

Bureau of Vital Records and Statistics
State Department of Health
James Madison Building
P. O. Box 1000
Richmond, Virginia 23208

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:

Virginia Historical Society and Library
428 North Blvd.
P. O. Box 7311
Richmond, Virginia 23221

Other libraries include:

- Jones Memorial Library
  434 Rivermont Avenue
  Lynchburg, Virginia 24504
- Virginia State Library
  Capitol Street
  Richmond, Virginia 23219
- College of William and Mary
  Earl Gregg Swem Library
  Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

*For records between 1896-1911, contact Health Department in place where birth or death occurred.

**For records before that date, contact Court Clerk in place where license was issued.

WASHINGTON

For birth and death records since 1 July 1907, contact:*
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
Olympia, Washington 98501

*For marriage records since 1 January 1968,** contact:*
Bureau of Vital Statistics
Division of Health
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Olympia. Washington 98501

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Washington State Historical Society and Library
315 North Stadium Way
Tacoma, Washington 98403

Other libraries include:

- Everett Public Library
  2700 Hoyt Avenue
  Everett, Washington 98201

- Washington State Library
  Olympia, Washington 98501

- Seattle Public Library
  1000 Fourth Avenue
  Seattle, Washington 98104

- Spokane Public Library
  906 West Main Avenue
  Spokane, Washington 99201

*For records before that date contact Auditor in county where birth or death occurred.
**For records before that date, contact Auditor in county where license was issued.

WEST VIRGINIA

For birth and death records, since January 1917 contact:*
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health
State Office Building No. 3
Charleston, West Virginia 25311

For marriage records, contact:
Division of Vital Statistics
State Department of Health

State Office Building No. 3
Charleston, West Virginia 25311

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
West Virginia Department of Archives and History
Room E-400
State Capitol
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Other libraries include:
West Virginia Historical, Archival, and Genealogical
Collection University of West Virginia
Morgantown, West Virginia 26506

*For records before that date, contact Clerk of County Court in county where birth or death occurred.

WISCONSIN

For birth and death records, contact:
Bureau of Health Statistics
Wisconsin Division of Health
P. O. Box 309
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

For marriage records, contact:
Bureau of Health Statistics
Wisconsin Division of Health
P. O. Box 309
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Other libraries include:
Milwaukee Public Library
814 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

WYOMING

For birth and death records, contact:
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Department of Public Health
State Office Building
Cheyeen, Wyoming 82001

For marriage records since May 1941, contact:*
Vital Records Services
Division of Health and Medical Services
State Office Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

For general information on genealogical archives and records, contact:
Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department
State Office Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 81001 *or*
Wyoming State Historical Society
State Office Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Other libraries include:
Wyoming State Library
Supreme Court Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001 *or*
Wyoming State Library
Supreme Court Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

*For records before that date, contact County Clerk in County where license was issued.

APPENDIX 3

Hereditary-Patriotic Societies in the United States

The following is a list of some of the better known patriotic societies in the United States, together with the date of founding and *ancestral requirements* for each. Membership in these organizations is by invitation, and thus, addresses have been omitted.

Azetc Club of 1847 (13 October 1847)
Modeled after the Society of the Cincinnati. Members must descend from an officer in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps who took part in the Mexican War of 1846-1848.

Children of the American Revolution, National Society (1895)
Same ancestral requirement as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Colonial Dames of America (1890)
Members must desend from an ancestor who came to reside in America prior to 1776, and who was efficient in the service of the country by founding a town or commonwealth that has survived, by holding an important position in the colonial government, or who contributed to the achievement of American independence as a statesman or officer.

Colonial Dames of America, National Society (1891)
Members must descend from "some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, which ancestor or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth, or of an institution which survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in a Colonial government, or who, by distinquished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation." Such service must have been rendered before July 5, 1776, but includes all Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century (1915)
Members must descend lineally "from an ancestor who was an historic founder or who rendered certain designated civil or military service in the English Colonies prior to 1701.

Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century (1915)
Members must descend from an "ancestor who rendered service in the English Colonies in America between May 1607 and 1700."

Dames of the Court of Honor, National Society (1921)
Members must descend lineally from a commissioned officer of one or more of the earlier American wars between the years 1607 and 1865, including the following periods: Colonial Wars (1607-1775); American Revolution (1775-1783); War of 1812 (1784-1815); Mexican War (1836-1848); or War Between the States (1861-1865).

Daughters of American Colonists, National Society (1920)
Members must descend lineally from a man or woman who rendered civil or military service in any of the American Colonies prior to July 4, 1776.

Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society (1890)
Members must descend from "a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier, or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto."

Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, National Society (1921)
Members are women who are "lineal descendants of one or more of the twenty-five Barons selected to enforce the Magna Carta, and of those Barons who were instrumental in helping to secure it." Descent through either male or female is acceptable.

Daughters of the Cincinnati (1894)
Members must be "descended from an officer of the line who joined the Society of the Cincinnati in his own right, or from an officer of the line

who died prior to the adjournment of the first meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, held in Philadelphia in 1784. Or in default of any direct issue from an original member, with the consent of the Society, the Board may accept to membership the descendant of an officer who was eligible according to Institution of the Cincinnati who did not join, but whose claim has been acknowledged by one of the State Societies."

Daughters of Colonial Wars, National Society (1892)
Members must be lineally descended in male or female line from an ancestor (a) "who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor, marine, or privateers-man, under the authority of the Colonies which afterwards formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said Colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlements of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775," or (b) "who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates mentioned, either as Director General, Vice Director General, Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Deputy Governor, Governor's Assistant, Lord Proprietor, Secretary, or Treasurer of a Colony or Province, member of the King's or Governor's Council or Legislative Body in the Colonies, or commissioner to the United Colonies of New England, or a member of the Council, or Body of Assistants (Legislative Body in the New England Colonies)."

Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, National Society (1898)
Members must descend in a direct, unbroken paternal line of either father or mother "from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America, from the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, May 13, 1607, to May 13, 1687, provided that during the Revolutionary War an ancestor in said direct line, by personal service in a civil or military capacity, assisted in establishing American Independence."

Daughters of the Revolution, National Society (1891)
Members must descend lineally "from an ancestor who (a) was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Continental Congress, or a member of the Congress, Legislature, or General Court of any of the Colonies or States; or (b) rendered civil, military or naval service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or of the Continental Congress; or (c) by service rendered during the War of the Revolution became liable to the penalty of treason against the government of Great Britian; provided that such ancestor always remained loyal to the cause of American Independence."

Descendants of the Colonial Clergy, Society of the (1933)
Members must descend lineally from "an ancestor who was a clergyman regularly ordained, installed, or settled over any Christian church, within the limits of the thirteen colonies prior to July 4, 1776."

Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence (1907)
Members must be lineally descended from a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Holland Society of New York (1885)
Members must "be descended in the direct male line from a Dutchman resident in New Netherlands or some other settlement in the New World prior to 1675, or be descended from a man who was born within the limits of New Netherlands or who possessed the right of Dutch citizenship in New Netherlands prior to 1675." Membership limited to one thousand members.

Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia (1922)
Members must descend in the direct male or female lines from a Huguenot of the Manakin settlement in Virginia.

Huguenot Society of Washington, D.C. (1918)
Members must descend from (a) "A Huguenot who prior to the Promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787, emigrated from France to America or any other country, or (b) a Huguenot who in spite of religious persecution, remained in France until or after the Promulgation of the Edict of Toleration."

Jamestowne Society (1936)
Members must be descendants of stockholders in the London Company and Virginia Company, or of those who owned land or had domiciles in Jamestowne, or on Jamestowne Island, prior to the year 1700. Qualifying ancestors included "all Governors, Secretaries of State, Treasurers, Attorneys General, and Auditors General of the [Virginia] Colony, and Clerks and Deputy Clerks of the General Court prior to the year 1700, who were conclusively presumed to have had their domiciles on Jamestowne Island during their terms of office."

Magna Charta Dames, National Society (1909)
Members must be "lineal descendants of one or more of the Barons of England who in or before the year 1215 rendered acutal service toward securing, and who, after many defeats, finally did secure the articles of constitutional liberty, properly called the Magna Charta, from their sovereign John King of England. . . " at Runnemede, June 15, 1215.

General Society of Mayflower Descendants (1894)
Members must descend from "a passenger on the Mayflower on the voyage which terminated at Plymouth, New England, in December, 1620."

Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America
Members must descend "from a man or woman who enjoyed feudal rights in any of the American Colonies prior to July 4, 1776; as a Proprietary, a

Lord of a Manor, a Patroon, a Landgrave, or by whatever, designation known, enjoying equal rights and privileges."

Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors (1896)
Members are men and women who descend in a direct line from a Governor or Acting governor who served in this country during the Colonial Period.

Order of First Families of Virginia (1912)
Members must descend lineally from a qualifiying ancestor mentioned in the Order's "honor roll of eligible ancestors." Qualifying ancestors include early Virginia adventurers and stockholders in the London Company and Virginia Company, and these may be found in the Order's publication, *Adventurers of Purse and Persons, 1607-1625* (Annie L. Jester and Martha W. Hiden, editors, 2nd edition, 1964).

Order of the Founders and Patriots of America (1896)
Members must descend lineally "in the male line of either parent, from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America, prior to May 13, 1667, and one or all of whose intermediate ancestors, in the same line, who lived in the period of the Revolution, from 1775 to 1783, adhered as patriots to the cause of the Colonies. . . by military or naval service against Great Britain, or [by] affirmative, public and consistent acts manifesting adherence and loyalty to the American cause in the American Revolution."

Order of the Stars and Bars
Members must be a lineal or collateral male descendant of a commissioned officer of the Confederacy. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is a prerequisite.

Pennsylvania German Society (1891)
"Regular members" are descendants of early settlers in Pennsylvania of Germanic origin.

St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York (1835)
Members must be descendants of a native or resident of the city or state of New York prior to the year 1785.

Society of the Ark and the Dove
Members must be descended lineally "in male or female line from Sir George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, [or from] any of the gentlemen adventurers, or from any member of the company who came to Maryland in the ships *The Ark* and *The Dove* and assisted in the foundation of the Province of Maryland at St. Maries City, March 27, 1634."

Sons of the American Revolution, National Society (1889)
Members must descend from "an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in

loyalty to, and rendered active service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman, or minute man in the armed forces of the Continental Congress, or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial, or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain."

Society of the Cincinnati (1783)
There are thirteen State Societies, "one in each of the Continental States, and a Society in France. Generally, an applicant is expected to join the Society in the state from which his progenitor served as an officer in the American Revolution. . . Only one descendant may represent an Original Member or an officer eligible under the (Society's) Rule of 1854. The prior right to membership is given to the eldest son in a direct line of descent from an officer, and if there are no sons, the right may come down through a maternal line. If to all knowledge the direct line of descent is extinguished, the collateral line, that is, descent from a brother or sister of an officer, is considered."

Society of Colonial Wars (1893)
Members must descend lineally in either male or female line from an ancestor (a) "who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor, marine, or privateers-man, under the authority of the Colonies which afterwards formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said colonies in any wars in which the said Colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775."; or (b) "who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates mentioned, either as Director General, Vice Director General, or member of the Council, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, Lord Proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council, or Legislative Body in the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware; Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of the Council, or of the Legislative Body in Maryland and the Carolinas; [or] Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's Assistant, or commissioner of the United Colonies of New England, or member of the Council, body of assistants or Legislative Body in any of the New England Colonies."

Society of the Descendants of the Colonial Clergy (1933)
Members must be "a lineal descendant of an ancestor who was a clergyman regularly ordained, installed or settled over any Christian church within the limits of the thirteen colonies prior to July 4, 1776."

Sons of Confederate Veterans (1896)
Members must be real Sons or direct or collateral male descendants of an ancestor who served in the Confederate Army or Navy to the end of the

War Between the States, or who died in prison while in actual service or who was killed in battle, or who was honorably retired or discharged.

Sons of the Revolution, General (1876)
Members are male descendants of an ancestor "who, as a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine, in actual service, under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States or of the Continental Congress, and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or one who, as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such legislative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American Independence by services rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States."

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (1881)
Members must be male descendants of a Union Veteran of the American Civil War, and whose ancestors have not borne arms against the Government of the United States.

United Daughters of the Confederacy (1896)
Membership composed of "the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, nieces, grandnieces, and lineal descendants of such men as served honorably in the Confederate Army, Navy, or civil service: of those men, unfit for active duty, who loyally gave aid to the Cause."

United States Daughters of 1812, National Society (1892)
Members are "lineal descendants of an ancestor who rendered civil, military or naval service to our country during the years 1784-1815." Military or naval service must have been in one of sixteen insurrections or wars specified by the Society; civil service, in one of seven specified capacities.

General Society of the War of 1812 (1814)
Members must be male lineal descendants "of one who served with honor during the War of 1812, between June 19, 1812 and February 18, 1815 (but including the Battle of Tippecanoe) in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or voluntary service of the United States; or as a member of the ship's company on any public armed vessel of the United States or any vessel sailing under letters of marque and reprisal issued by the United States; or in the militia of any state or territory or the District of Columbia duly called out for service against an armed enemy or for coast or border defense. . . In case of failure of lineal descendants, one collateral descendant, who is deemed worthy, may be admitted to represent the said participant."

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